

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 20.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

**W. M. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**J. G. GORDON**, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

**W. J. NELSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

**T. C. JOHNSTONE**, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

**A. R. TURNBULL**, M.D., C.M.

Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**D. R. P. F. SIZE**, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. *Harrison Dentist.*

Will visit Moose Jaw the 27th and 28th of each month.

Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices.

Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

**H. McDOUGALL**, Deputy Registrar

Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**SEYMOUR GREEN**, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Certificates bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

**I. O. F.**, Court Moose Jaw. No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 26th.

R. W. Tammins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

**JNO. BRASS**, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**O. B. FYSH**, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

**R-I-P-A-N-S.** ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**PLAINING MILL.**

Common lumber \$20.00 per M, cord wood \$6.00 per cord, slabs \$4.50 per cord, Roche Perce coal \$1.00 per ton at shed, chopped feed \$1.00 per cwt. Prices of STORM WINDOWS and DOORS, MOULDINGS, Etc., on application. Encourage home industry by patronizing us as we manufacture everything in our line that can be made to advantage at home, thus keeping the money in our midst.

Motto to bear in mind:—"Always leave each with order."

**E. Simpson & Co.**

**FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,**

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

**OCTAVIUS FIELD.**

Terms Cash.

Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notices and govern yourselves accordingly.

## IMPORTED.



### Dress Goods!

Have arrived at last, and we would invite our customers to inspect them as they are such very special values. For example we quote you a heavy cloth, all shades, 38 inches wide, for only 20 cents; a special, extra heavy, 40 inch goods, at 25 cents, a finer one, shot effect at 30 cents; and serges, all wool, navy and black, at 30, 50, 60, and 75 cents; also navy and black cheviot, splendid wearing goods, 50 cents. In

### Dress Robes

we have some beautiful designs, impossible to describe the effects, you must see them.

### - SILKS -

In colors at 30, 45, and 70 cents. Black Surah, Black Bengaline cord, Black Ottoman cords, Grey and Black Stripes, Fancy plaids, Figured China Silks for evening wear, in waist lengths.

### Trimmings

in all the newest styles to match.

**Gloves, Hosiery, ETC., ETC.**

A full assortment and prices right.

Ladies' and Misses, Tams, Jackets and Coats. See our fur-lined Mantles, warm and stylish.

**Fur trimmed Jackets, Fur, Sealette, & Hair Seal Capes.**

Call and inspect our stock. We will be pleased to show you through and quote prices.

**T. W. ROBINSON.**

## RIFLE ASSOCIATION

### Provision Made for Turkey Shoot and Annual Dinner.

The regular monthly meeting of the Rifle Association was held on Wednesday evening last at the Aberdeen House, Vice President Nelson occupied the chair.

There was a good attendance of members.

The executive committee's report concerning the award of prizes in connection with the late fall matches was read and adopted. The executive also reported that the necessary turkeys and geese had been obtained for the proposed match. The date of same was fixed for Friday, the 15th day of the present month, at 10 o'clock. The match is at 200 yards, any position, with either Martini or Snider rifles. Any geese or turkeys which may be left over to be raffled for in the evening at the Brunswick Hotel.

It was decided to hold the annual dinner on the evening of the day on which the turkey match takes place, namely Friday, the 15th instant, at the Brunswick Hotel at 20 o'clock. Messrs. Thompson, Wright, Leary, Furniss, Wellington and McVannell were appointed a committee to make the necessary preliminary arrangements and no doubt under their management the affair will be a complete success. Tickets and all information concerning the dinner can be procured from any of these gentlemen.

Much general business was transacted, including the passing of all accounts against the association.

Mr. Gies, the secretary, reported that he had on hand 1300 rounds of Martini ammunition and \$8.00 in cash. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

## KILLED BY AN INDIAN.

### Sergt. Colbrook is Shot Down Near Duck Lake.

Last week an Indian with a companion were arrested on O. A. Arrow's reserve on the charge of cattle killing, and were brought into Duck Lake. During the night while Constable Dickson was on guard, one of the prisoners, a tough character, effected his escape. Surmising that he took a southerly direction, Sergt. Colbrook, who had effected the arrest, started in pursuit. He was joined by Police Scott J. McKay, and they soon were on the trail, which led in the direction of Touchwood Hills. On the second day, however, they found the culprit had been towards Fort La Corne, and they followed this trail. Wednesday night news reached Prince Albert that Sergt. Colbrook had been shot and killed by the escaped prisoner, on Tuesday. Sergt. Colbrook was English by birth and about 35 years of age. He joined the force in 1883 and served through the North-West rebellion being one of Col. Irvine's flying column who pursued Big Bear to the northern regions. He served as constable, corporal and sergeant, in all of which positions he was conspicuous for his devotion to duty, and both as a policeman and private citizen was respected by all. He leaves a widow and one child, and a host of comrades in the force of which he was an esteemed member, to grieve for his sad fate.

At latest advices the murderer has not been captured, but it is anticipated he has fled into the country north-east of Humboldt, it might not be until some time after his capture that word could be given as that section is devoid of telegraph facilities. Squads of police from Prince Albert were sent in pursuit, and a detachment started from Saltcoats with possibility of meeting the murderer.

### "After the Ball."

The long hoped for yet long denied cheque for the \$100 prize, won by our boys in the basketball tournament in connection with the Territorial Exhibition, was received by President Nelson on Monday last.

It was even at a late date very acceptable to the boys, yet the long delay in its receipt deprived it of half its worth.

In the evening the boys had a meeting and after paying off their just debts, reserving a little capital to begin next season's operations, the balance of the "Territorial grant" was equally divided among the members of the winning team.

"All well that ends well," "Shake Governor" so say the boys, at the same time asking what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina.

## Life-sized Portraits Given Away

AS A PREMIUM FOR CASH TRADE, according to the following conditions:—With every \$10 worth of cash purchases at our store you will be entitled, free, to one elegant life-sized CRAOTINT portrait, copied from any photo you may select, and finished in the most artistic manner, and of the same quality which commands, at retail, \$15. These Craotint portraits we positively guarantee are all made by the Merchant's Portrait Co. (Ltd.) 495 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont. who are the originators of the Craotint portraits, and who in order to guard against inferior imitations of their celebrated productions, have copyrighted the name "CRAOTINT."

The reputation of this Company for portraiture of the highest excellence is unsurpassed, and in order to further advertise their work, and upon our agreeing to use their Craotint portraits exclusively in our business, they guarantee our customers not only as to the artistic merit of the work, but also the likeness and durability.

### Their Work Will Please You, and It Will Last.

In order to see that their portraits are suitably and properly framed this Co. furnish their own frames and have made it conditional upon us that with each portrait we sell a frame, an assortment of which we shall keep at \$3.50 each and upward, subject to your own selection as to style and quality. WE GIVE YOU THE PORTRAIT FREE. You pay for the frame only.

**I. M. CHALMERS.**

## ROYAL SCALP FOOD

Price \$1.00  
6 Bottles \$5.00 Exp. Pa.

### ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE.

We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color.

**THEORY.**  
Royal Scalp Food contains the chemical germ of the only and a healthy scalp. It contains the natural properties of the hair that it feeds and grows in. It contains the only hair food that will grow, which is the only hair food that will grow, which is the only hair food that will grow, which is the only hair food that will grow.

**CURES BALDNESS, STOPS FALLING HAIR, CURES DANDRUFF, RESTORES FADED AND GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR AND VITALITY. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. WARRANTED. CLEAR AS WATER. NO SEDIMENT. NO LEAD. SULPHUR OR CHEMICALS.**

**ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO. Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.**

## Hockey.

A meeting was held at the office of W. J. Nelson on Monday evening last with a view of making arrangements for the building of a hockey and skating rink. A committee was appointed to visit the several contractors and ascertain on what terms a rink 150 by 40 feet with side walls 8 feet in height could be built and leased to the Hockey Club for the above purposes for the coming season. The committee to report at a subsequent meeting to be called by them. The rink is expected to be ready for occupation on or before the 1st December next.

### Rifle Match.

On Tuesday and Friday last at 13 o'clock each day the rifle men hotly contested their merits at the ranges in friendly rivalry for the silver cake basket re-offered by Mr. Nelson, the winner of the same in recent matches.

Fourteen members took part in the competitions. The range was 400 yards with either Martini-Henri or Snider-E field rifles. Each competitor was allowed 10 shots exclusive of a sighter. The highest possible score was 50. Mr. John Wellington made the astonishing score of 47—only three short of the possible. Considering the wind and weather this score would scarcely be equalled at Bisley, target rifle-ground. The names and scores of the next five in order of merit are as follows:

D Morrison	42
Chas. Thompson	39
Geo. Holdsworth	39
Con. Leary	38
J. F. Muirhead	37

The score of Mr. Wellington who won the basket was as follows, the figure 5 meaning a bull-eye and the figure 4 a centre:—5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5. A better score could scarcely be imagined, and Mr. Wellington well deserves the honor as well as the basket.

### Royal Templars.

The regular weekly meeting of the Royal Degree of this order was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29th. Select Councillor Nelson in the chair. The attendance was good. Miss Mabel Jones was duly initiated and given the degree work. Much regular business was transacted with the regularity and decorum of parliamentary procedure. The question of another debate was discussed, and on motion, further consideration was postponed for a week. The Council closed with the following literary and musical programme:—Autolymph solo, "Marching Through Georgia," P. Callin; recitation, "The Man of My Choice," Miss D. Battell; Reading, "Married to a Drunkard," Mrs. Geo. Barber; organ solo, "Winds of the Sea," Mr. R. A. MacCaul; reading, "Farmer Stubbs on the Bowery," Mr. W. J. Nelson; harmonium solo, "The Rippling Waves," P. Callin.

### LAST TUESDAY'S MEETING.

The Council met and opened in due form. Select Councillor Nelson in the chair. The attendance was unusually large, the hall being well filled with the many members present.

Allusion was made by the Select Councillor to the approaching visit of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, the temperance revivalists to the North-West Territories, under the auspices of the Grand Council, and to the fact that these celebrated lecturers would be in Moose Jaw probably sometime in the middle of December to hold gospel temperance meetings.

Attention was also called to the fact that the plebiscite in regard to a total prohibitory liquor law, will, in all probability be shortly submitted to the electorate of the North West, and the members were called upon to earnestly do their duty in this regard.

After the transaction of general business, a recess was declared and a supper, conversations and literary and musical entertainment took place for the good of the order. A most enjoyable evening was spent and the supper which was gotten up by the lady members was much appreciated.

The following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the musical and literary part of the programme:—Organ solo, "Drifting," Reg. A. MacCaul; reading, "Right to Think," Evan Wilson; song, "The Heart Bowed Down," L. E. W. Bailey; reading, "His Dancin' Days," (by J. Whitcomb Riley) W. J. Nelson; vocal solo, "A Flower From Mother's Grave," Miss Katie Tapley; reading, "The Incongruous Boy," Mr. E. Collette; song, "Amor Patriae," Jos. Fotvin; organ solo, Miss L. Hannah.

The meeting closed at a late hour.

## The Rearin' Game.

A meeting of those interested in curling was held in the town clerk's office on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. The attendance, while not large, was representative, many absentees wishing to be counted in any action that might be taken. The general requirements of the game were discussed, viz., rink, stones, etc., and the cost estimated of fitting up the same. Different plans were suggested, and Messrs. J. H. Bunnell and A. Hitchcock appointed a provisional committee with instructions to report as soon as possible.

With such cracks as Milestone from Winnipeg, Croshaw from Qu'Appelle and Bunnell from Indian Head, no difficulty should be experienced in organizing a first-class club.

The game in itself is one that is indulged in and endorsed by preachers and laymen young and old, harmless, scientific and interesting, a want supplied to those who have passed the days of skating and hockey. A rink built properly for this purpose could be used through the summer for public gatherings and thereby made a paying investment. The town would profit by the visits of competing clubs, as no doubt some of our old boys though perhaps not so lithe of limb and keen of visage in their conceit would trample on the coat tail of Regina, Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, or perhaps even challenge Winnipeg. We hope those even who are not players will help the promoters and that the war cry "Scoop er up," will soon be heard in Moose Jaw.

### Potatoes an Unhealthy Food.

John Gilmer Speed, Dr. Cyrus Edson (ex-President of the New York Board of Health) and Mrs. S. T. Rorer learnedly discuss "The Potato as a Daily Diet," in November Ladies' Home Journal, and pretty conclusively prove that the humble but popular tuber is not a healthful article of food. Mr. Speed asserts that the potato as a food is not nearly so valuable as we have very generally esteemed it to be. It is quite deficient in nitrogen, and as a sole diet is therefore unsuitable. It is hard to digest and therefore should be taken of very sparingly by all save those who live active lives out-of-doors. \* \* \* The potato provokes our great national ailment, dyspepsia, and the sooner the consumption of the mealy tubers begins the sooner will the dread fangs of the dyspepsia appear.

Dr. Edson in a rejoinder to Mr. Speed writes: I must quite agree with Mr. Speed in his condemnation of the potato. I am sorry to have to say anything against the humble tuber, but the truth, especially when it is scientific, and more especially medico-scientific, must be told. It is certain that no one can at all times eat the potato with the assurance that it will do him no harm. \* \* \* The practice of feeding potatoes to infants and young children cannot be too strongly condemned. A potato diet may not kill them outright at once, but it is certain to injure their digestive organs permanently and effectually, so as to make their lives a burden to themselves and those who are brought in contact with them. Dr. Edson also contends that the potato is very deficient in nutritive qualities, and has less value as an article of food than most other vegetables and cereals.

Mrs. Rorer writes: I am not a potato prohibitionist, but I am firmly convinced that potatoes should be served only with strongly-concentrated nitrogenous food, such as roasted beef, or, for the vegetarian, with beans, peas of lentils.

### Estevan.

ESTEVAN, Nov. 6, 1895.—The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis presented a festive appearance on Friday evening of last week, when all the youth and beauty of Estevan had assembled to welcome Mr. R. J. McBeth and his winsome bride, nee Miss Ellis, both former residents of this place, who are now spending their honeymoon here. At an early stage in the evening's programme Mr. and Mrs. McBeth were the recipients of an address from the many friends assembled to bid them welcome. The address was couched in terms of respect and was suitably responded to in that masterly manner so peculiarly the gift of Mr. McBeth. After a sumptuous luncheon had been partaken of the merry party tripped the light fantastic until the wee wee hours of the morning. "Robbie," while receiving the congratulations of his friends, wore his habitual smile and appeared as calm and self-possessed as when copying train orders over the wire.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatism Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Hale, Druggist.



## AGRICULTURAL

### The Use of the Sunflower.

In China and Russia the sunflower is considered a valuable plant, and it is raised for its seeds at the rate of nearly half a million pounds annually. The poor farmers of Italy and India likewise attach great importance to the plant, and the seeds are harvested for animal food and for poultry.

The sunflower has long been raised in this country for ornamental purposes, but with the exception of a few poultry raisers who fatten their fowls on the seeds no one takes the trouble to utilize either stalks or seeds. Nevertheless, there are a few plants that yield more useful articles of commerce than the sunflower. Their value is already being appreciated by scientists, and a more general cultivation of the plants is recommended. In their wild state the sunflowers are smaller than when properly cultivated, but very little attention is required to give them a splendid growth. Soil that will produce any other farm crop will yield a heavy supply of sunflowers.

One of the most important uses for the sunflower seeds is as food for poultry and cattle. It has long been valued by progressive farmers as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Nothing makes them fatten quicker, and they will frequently leave all other food for them. The seeds make the hens lay better, and greatly increase their weight. They can be raised cheaper than corn, and give better results. As a food for cattle the results are far obtained. As a food for cattle the results are far obtained. As a food for cattle the results are far obtained.

Sunflower oil made from the seeds is in great demand in this country. In Russia millions of pounds of the oil are raised annually for the oil, and large quantities of this oil are exported from that country. In the crude state it is used by painters for inside work, but it does not quite equal linseed oil for varnish purposes. It is mixed with most of our cheap paints, and also with many prepared stains. In Russia it is used to some extent for burning, but not where there is any market for it. It takes about one bushel of seed to make a gallon of oil, and about fifty bushels of seed are produced on one acre of land. When the oil is selling at \$1 per gallon, the profits are large.

Of late years efforts have been made to refine the oil so as to sell in competition with olive oil. In fact, purified sunflower oil is used quite extensively to adulterate salad oils. Many consider it equal to the ordinary grades of olive and almond oil for table uses. It is of a pale yellow color, flavorless, and palatable. In Maryland considerable quantities of this oil are made to supply the Baltimore trade, and a recent experiment with it at the hotel men of that city said they preferred it to all others for salads. France, Germany and Italy are enlarging their plantations for making all kinds of salad oils, and among these the sunflower is becoming conspicuous. The present outlook seems to indicate a time when the sunflower will become an important factor in the production of the best seed oil.

After the oil is extracted from the seeds the residue is made into cakes for cattle food, and while not so nutritious as the food made from the fresh seeds, it is of considerable value. The factories that express the oil sell the seed cakes at a merely nominal sum. In the poorer districts of India and Europe a fair kind of bread is made from sunflower seeds, and is greatly depended upon for a steady article of diet. Their cattle are fed with the same diet, only the seeds and heads are chopped up together, and even the leaves are fed to the animals. The stalks, when stripped of their leaves and heads, are used as fuel. One acre of sunflowers will yield a great many cords of good fuel. The stalks are large, tough, brittle and good burners. A few acres of such fuel will last one all winter.

Many cheap cigars are made from the leaves of the sunflower. When properly cured the large leaves make excellent wrappers for cheap cigars. When pulverized and mixed with an equal quantity of tobacco, the combination is not inferior to many of the cheap grades of tobacco. In fact, the sunflower leaves give a peculiar aromatic flavor to the tobacco that is liked by many smokers. Cheap cigarettes have considerable of this kind of tobacco in them.

The stalks find other uses than that for fuel. In China the fibre is treated like flax, and woven to a great extent in silk fabrics. The stalks have to be gathered at the right time for this use, and then shredded either by hand or machinery. The fibre is strong and silky, and of a beautiful color. The Chinese use it to give strength to their silk fabrics, but their methods of obtaining and curing it are very crude and slow. With improved modern machinery the fibre of the sunflower stalks could be made of great strength, but careful and experienced hands would be required to do this. Factories once established would find no difficulty in getting farmers to raise enough sunflowers for their use, for, with the seeds and leaves, and stalks in good demand, the crop would prove extremely profitable.

Several minor articles are made from the sunflowers. From the bright yellow blossoms a yellow dye is made that stands up very well. Moreover, the flower produces very fine honey and was when properly treated. In England the honey and wax are made more successfully than elsewhere, and as a side issue the manufacturer of these two products is very profitable. Finally potash can be made from the stalks. This proves that the plant possesses a good percentage of some of the most important of soil elements, and that the crop would prove valuable as a fertilizer, if it could be produced to an available form. Cattle fed upon the heads of the sunflowers contribute potash to the soil.

With all these commercial uses, the sunflowers should prove a profitable crop in a country where they grow naturally wild in the fields and gardens. Although a native of tropical America, the plant has a wide limit of growth, including Russia, India, China, North America and all of Europe. When the seeds are sown in cultivated fields for a commercial crop from 11,000 to 25,000 stalks are raised to the acre. From four to five pounds of seed are sown in the acre either drilled in or sown in rows nearly the same as corn. When the heads ripen they are removed by a sickle, and laid aside to dry in some warm place. The stalks can then be cut separately according to the best method. If seed for fuel it matters little

how roughly they are cut, but when gathered for their fibre a regular system must be followed. The plants need open soil, and should be given the most open field on the farm. In about four months the seeds will be ready for gathering. The plants withstand droughts better than most of our cultivated crops, and farmers might do well to plant more of them and less corn. They would be sure then to have cattle food for winter, for it is rarely that a sunflower crop fails.

### LORD WOLSELEY.

Warm Praise for the New Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Wolseley, the new commander-in-chief of the British army, enjoys, in addition to many other fine distinctions, the rare good fortune of having won the London approval of Mr. G. W. Smalley, London correspondent of the New York Sun, who writes as follows regarding the famous English soldier who was born in Ireland:

"Lord Wolseley is 62 years old and by common consent the most accomplished of living English soldiers. There are those who think Lord Roberts his superior in the field or in the conduct of a campaign, but the two have been tried in such different ways that there are no very good means of judging. Lord Wolseley's superiority as an administrator is hardly questioned, and it is in administration that the work of a commander-in-chief, certainly in peace, has to be done. If he had been passed over in favor of the Duke of Connaught or anybody else, the justice would have been done. He has a great opportunity before him. He can do all he tried to do as adjutant general without the friction he now meets. He cannot make England the military rival of any great power on the continent, but he can give her an army fit to defend her against invasion. That will be the measure of his success."

"Of both the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley one thing may be said—they are both delightful personally. The Duke is the one member of the royal family who has royal etiquette and court ceremony. He likes human intercourse on a human basis. His talk is bluff, hearty, frank and solid, and to the point, and he has a geniality of manner and of character which makes him immensely popular. Lord Wolseley's conversation is among the best in London. He is one of the few men who speak his mind in all companies, and all his mind. He has an alertness, a fluency, a clearness of speech and a direct way of reaching his point which are more American than English. No trace in him of what we sometimes think over-deliberation of thought. He is as rapid in speech as in thought, whereas the wit of movement of the American mind is apt to distinguish itself in slowness of utterance. If such a word may be used of a man, Lord Wolseley is charming in manner and charming in character. He is a soldier to the tips of his fingers, but not too obviously a soldier. He conforms to the rule that a well bred man should not have any stamp, professional or other, too visibly impressed on him. He is not to be summed up in a phrase, but may be said of him that there is no better soldier, no more interesting companion, no more honest, no finer intelligence, and certainly no man whom the great majority of Englishmen more heartily wished to see commander-in-chief."

### Logic and Insurance.

A shrewd Yankee rushed into the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which has \$200,000,000 in assets, and walked through the million-dollar marble building and glided unannounced, like an apparition, into the room of the General Manager, Walter R. Gillette, and said:

"In all out of breath, but I want a twenty life policy for \$5,000, and I want it quick."

"How old are you?" asked Mr. Gillette, his eye-glasses dropping off in surprise.

"Twenty-nine to-day—hurry."

"It will cost you \$12.50 a year for twenty years."

"How much will that be? Bunch it," said the Yankee, cramming his hand into his trousers pocket and hauling out a wad of greenbacks.

"Just \$3,050," said the general manager, looking at the man as he held a train robber.

"And I got how much at the end of twenty years?"

"Just \$4,000, twenty years from to-day."

"All right, here's your \$3,050 in advance. Now give me the \$4,000 in advance. That's square business, ain't it? and be quick, for I've got to catch the milk-train for Glastonbury."

"It seems logical," said Mr. Gillette, swallowing a glass of ice water and walking to the window to cool off, "but I'll have to let our professional mathematician down below figure on it a little. I've got four minutes to catch the Newport boat myself."

"The boys down below figured with the Yankee till midnight, but they could never convince him that the difference in the interest at 5 per cent. on \$3,050 and \$4,000 for twenty years cut any figure. He lost his temper, but couldn't get out of discussing the case with Prof. Summer for three days and got his insurance.—Eli Perkins."

### A-Comin'.

Oh, the good time is a-comin',  
When every meeting night  
The lodge room will be crowded,  
It will be a glorious sight.

An' candidates will be so thick  
You won't know what to do,  
An' the goat will wear his whiskers of  
A-puttin' of 'em through.

Oh, the good time is a-comin',  
We wish it now was here,  
When many thousand members  
Will be added in a year.

When all claims will be paid  
Without the customary kick,  
An' the man who says it cost too much  
Will be smitten with a brick.

Oh, the good time is a-comin',  
Don't you hear us screech,  
When the men that talk fraternity  
Will practice what they preach.

An' we all will about with joy  
And becontented then,  
For salaried officers with lanterns  
Will go looking for the men.

It will be with us some day,  
For we kinder hear it hummin',  
And it's not far away.  
Although mighty long a-comin'.

## ABOUT THE HOUSE.

### Buttermilk.

What a homely subject, I think I hear some one exclaim. True, but like most homely things its merits are overlooked. The uses of buttermilk are many. We will mention a few. French physicians prescribe it for sickly infants, when sweet milk fails to be assimilated. Malted buttermilk is another form of using it. It is made by adding a beaten egg to one pint of buttermilk and letting it boil a minute or two; to be eaten plain or with the addition of sugar or flavoring if desired. It is nourishing and to be recommended for invalids. A lady of my acquaintance who is very low from the effects of stomach trouble, and who is unable to take food of any other kind nor ice nor water, can drink buttermilk. Nothing else can be borne. A dish that is much liked by many is called buttermilk pop. It is generally used as a supper dish. It is made by taking fresh, sweet buttermilk, boiling, and adding "noodles" or flour dampened by adding eggs or sour milk, rubbed fine, and stirred in when boiling. Sweeten to taste. A pound of fresh buttermilk, a half pound of sugar, a half pound of flour, and a half pound of soda, mixed on turning days, and one of which the family never tires. It is brought to a low temperature by immersing in cold water an hour or so before it is wanted, or a quantity of crushed ice can be added just before serving. It is a bread and sugar—white or granulated is best—is the only addition needed. During the summer heat it is especially healthful and cooling. Try it, all who are dyspeptic and troubled by indigestion, and see if your rest is not sweetened and your appetite improved. Instead of the formula, "sweet milk and baking powder," take the same quantity of buttermilk, sweetened by using soda according to acidity of milk. As light and palatable cake can be made by so doing as by using baking powder, if properly made. Baking powders are intended for the use of those housekeepers who are unable at all times to obtain sour milk, but may lose sight of this and resort to powders when buttermilk is at hand. English housekeepers do not use baking powder to any great extent, relying upon the lightness to which the eggs are brought, and sour milk is used instead of sugar. Another use of buttermilk is in making cottage cheese, which is well known and liked by most people.

### Reelces.

Scalloped Salmon.—Open a pound can salmon, pick free from skin and bones, and lay a first layer of salmon, then a layer of bread crumbs, pepper, and salt and a little butter, then put in more salmon and bread crumbs in alternate layers until the baking dish is full. Add a teaspoonful of milk and bake about fifteen minutes.

Chocolate Cake.—Four eggs, two cups brown sugar, two cups flour, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half cup of butter, one cup grated chocolate (Baker's) one teaspoonful baking powder (heaping), one teaspoonful vanilla, and one teaspoonful cornstarch. Put together with boiling icing. When mixing, sift flour, cornstarch, soda, and baking powder together.

Mayonnaise Sauce.—The essentials are a very fresh and cold egg, and very cold oil. It is well to place both in the icebox overnight. Cotton seed oil, at twenty-five cents a pint, is really just as good as the most costly imported oil. Put the yolk of the egg into a dish large enough to hold the quantity you wish to make, and add a round and round of a fork, always stirring, adding the oil in a few minutes commencing with the egg in a thin stream, and keep up a constant stirring; when it thickens too much, add a little lemon juice; when all is used, season to taste with mustard, cayenne and salt. The mustard may be put with the egg in the beginning. This dressing, with a few leaves of lettuce and a couple of sliced tomatoes with some minced celery, or of any one of the different salad combinations, makes a delicious course.

Tapioeca Cream.—Soak a small teaspoonful of tapioeca in a pint of new milk overnight; then morning put in an oatmeal boiler; adding a quart of new milk; let this stand, then stir in beaten yolk of three eggs; cook three minutes, stirring constantly; sweeten to taste; remove from fire; beat the whites of three eggs stiff and stir them lightly through the custard while it is still hot. When cold, add one teaspoonful of lemon extract and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla.

Egg Omelet.—Six eggs beaten separately, half-pint sweet milk, six teaspoonfuls of cornstarch made smooth in a teaspoonful of milk, one teaspoonful baking powder, a little salt, one the whites laid, cook in a little butter, roll over on a hot dish and serve at once.

French Toast.—To one egg thoroughly beaten put one cup of sweet milk and a little salt. Slice light bread and dip into the mixture, allowing each slice to absorb some of the milk; then brown on a hot buttered griddle; spread with butter, and serve hot.

### Cooking Cabbages.

A great many people with weak digestion are afraid to eat cabbages of any description. This is a simple means of remedying the matter. Put about the size of an egg of bread-crumbed in a fine cloth in with the cabbages when cooking. Cabbages cooked like this can be used in any possible way, the bread having absorbed all bitter juices, they cannot harm, while they are digested quite easily. Another advantage of this style of cooking is that the bread-crumbs absorb almost all the smell which usually accompanies the cooking of cabbages.

To Prepare Salted Almonds.

Salted almonds may be easily prepared at home, and will be found much better than those usually supplied by the caterer, with whom absolute freshness does not always count.

After shelling the almonds they should be bleached, which is accomplished by simply pouring boiling water over them. After standing for a few minutes the skins can be easily slipped off. Dry the almonds with a napkin and place in a shallow baking tin; anoint them sparingly with salad oil or the sweetest of butter; sprinkle with

salt and set in the oven till delicately browned.

Salted pecans and peanuts may be prepared in the same way, omitting the bleaching process.

### PERSONAL POINTERS.

Mr. Badrudin Tsyabje, a Mohammedan lawyer of Bombay, has been named one of the High Court, the Presidency in place of a European.

A Princess, a Countess, a Duchess, and the daughter of a foreign Prince were among the 4,000 thieves, professional and unprofessional, arrested in Paris during the first six months of this year.

When the Princess of Wales was married the king of the Belgians gave her lace of the value of \$50,000. From that time the Princess has gone on collecting, and now her collection is worth something like \$250,000.

The Countess Casella Plater-Zybeck, one of the wealthiest women in Russia, has been enrolled in the guild of character-storers of Warsaw. She is at the head of a cutters' school in that city, and does much to help the poor.

The oldest Oddfellow in the United States is said to be Capt. Thomas C. Williams of Oakland, Cal., who was initiated into the order in 1824 at Detroit. He is now more than 90 years old, and is in full possession of all his faculties.

Speaker Gully, of the English House of Commons, has a pet bulldog by which he lays great store. The dog has had several misadventures in London streets, and badly frightened nervous people—but the speaker declines to give him up.

Young ladies who wish to possess titles are informed that there are still six marriageable dukes in England, namely, (Graton, age 34; Richmond, age 37; Norfolk, age 38; Marlborough, age 41; Roxburghe, age 49; and Manchester, age 48).

Miss Helen Gould is subject to so much annoyance while travelling, owing to her great wealth and reputation for liberality, that she has adopted an incognito, and while in Louisville, Col., recently, registered as Miss Helen Annetta Jackson.

Frederick Howard Hovey, the tennis champion of America, is a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1890. He lives at Newton Centre, Mass., where his father, the Rev. Dr. Alvan Hovey, is president of the Newton Theological institution.

Professor Lippman has received the prize of 12,000 francs awarded every six years by the Paris Society of Encouragement for the discovery most useful to French industry. The Professor gained the distinction through his method of photographing colors.

The King of Siam now possesses five white elephants, one of which is no larger than a pony. They are led daily to the river to bathe, the only exercise they have save when they take part in some imperial procession. They are also lined about his Majesty when he receives foreign Ambassadors.

Miss Powderly, the American secretary to Lady Henry Somerset, is not related to the labour agitator. She is a New England woman, with a college education, whose talents and abilities are many. She is a linguist, musician, stenographer, and typewriter, besides being a beautiful penman.

The Empress of Russia recently sent a handsome tea service to Mrs. Allen, of Harrogate, Yorkshire, Eng., and a number of presents to her two children, who were born while the Empress, then Princess, had room in Mrs. Allen's house, two years ago. The gifts were also lined about his Majesty when he receives foreign Ambassadors.

James Cortwright, who drives a cab in the London district of New York, is 63 years old, and the father of seventeen living children. He is the man Blondin, the famous rope walker, carried across Niagara Falls on his back years ago. Cortwright scarcely looks 50 years old, and can thrash any John on upper Broadway.

Prince Bismarck has suddenly parted with his favourite secretary, Dr. Chrysanter, who was a great man at Friedrichshagen. The story goes that the secretary presumed toward both household and visitors that he became thoroughly hated. At last Prince Bismarck's daughter persuaded her father to get rid of him.

John H. Parnell, brother of the famous Home Rule leader, recently elected to Parliament from South Meath, was formerly a resident of the South. After the death of Charles Stewart Parnell moved from Georgia and took possession of the family estate at Avondale, whereon is located, "the meeting of the waters," celebrated by Moore. With his American experience as a guide, the new owner has built up a novel and profitable industry, in which he has little or no competition. The estate now supplies a large number of the umbrellas handled used in the United States, the furze bushes which abound in that district being utilized for that purpose.

### The Inkstand Battle.

We are making smokeless powder  
And we're going to blow a mile,  
That will blow the foe to powder  
In the true dynamic style.  
Talk not of the bloody red man  
And the foe his arrow drops—  
Every ball, it means a dead man,  
Every bullet means a corpse.

We're a whirling gun, you spin it  
And the myriad bullets fly  
And a hundred men a minute  
Roll their stony eyes and die.  
"Make your swish of dead men deeper,"  
Thus the modern spirit saith,  
"Start me up this rattling reaper  
On the harvest fields of death."

Let us stop this wild death's revel;  
Martin Luther, so 'tis said,  
Threw his inkstand at the devil,  
And the black fiend turned and fled.  
Smite your world-worn 'don't combat it  
With the fuel of life;  
Silly throw your inkstand at it;  
Come to-morrow, it is dead.

When the world upon the brink stands  
Of some crisis steep and dread,  
Like brave soldiers charge your inkstand,  
Hurl them at the devil's head.  
Pour your ink-pots in a torrent  
Till the struggling fiend abhorrent  
Drown in oceans of black ink.

For the man who's born a fighter,  
For the brain that's learned to think,  
There is dynamite and nitre  
In a bottle of black ink.  
Though it makes no weeping nations,  
And it leaves no gaping scars,  
Placed 'neath error's strong foundations,  
'Twill explode them to the stars.

### SOMEWHAT CURIOUS.

There is in North Carolina a postoffice named Troublesome, not so very far from Matrimony.

The police of Milwaukee recently picked up an old lady named Margaret Pautsch, who claimed to be 101 years old and was lost.

Fifty-five towns and cities in England saw destroy garbage by burning, and use the heat to generate electricity for street lighting.

At least a dozen of the splendid elms in the white house grounds at Washington are to be cut down on account of the ravages of the elm-leaf beetle.

Arctic explorers who have found themselves in the midst of an aurora describe it as producing a cooling, prickly sensation, and a very exhilarating effect.

Russian generals are still in mourning for the czar. They will continue to surround their front pages with a border of black until a year has elapsed from the date of his death.

H. C. Armstrong, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., is suffering from injuries sustained during a spell of somnambulism. He dreamed he was swimming and attempted to dive from his bed.

Logwood is the marrow of a peculiar tree in the West Indies. It is shipped in long thick pieces of firm, heavy dark red wood. It is split up and moistened by water or acid for use.

One of the few countries in the world where American patents can not be protected at present is Japan, and the clever people of that island may take unlimited advantage of Yankee genius.

One of the most remarkable developments of the automatic machine is "Dr. Circall," in Holland. It is a wooden figure of a man, with compartments all over it, labeled with the names of various ailments. If you have a pain, find its corresponding location in the figure, drop a coin into the slot, and the proper pill or powder will come out.

### Father and Son.

"I must look to the sheep of the field,  
See that the cattle are fed and warm,  
So, Jack, tell your mother to wrap you  
Well."

You may go with me over the farm.  
Though the snow is deep and the weather  
Cold,  
You are not a six year old.

Two feet of snow on the hillside lay,  
But the sky was as blue as June,  
And father and son came laughing home.  
When dinner was ready at noon—  
Knocking the snow from their weary  
Feet,  
Rosy and hungry and ready to eat.

"The snow was so deep," the farmer said,  
"That I feared I could scarcely get through."

"The mother turned with a pleasant smile—  
"Then what could a little boy do?"  
"I trod in my father's steps," said Jack,  
"Wherever he went I kept his track."

The mother looked in the father's face,  
And a solemn thought was there;  
The words had gone like a lightning  
Flash.

To the seat of a noble ear;  
"If he treads in my steps, then day by day  
How carefully I must choose my way!"

"For the child will do as the father does,  
And the track that I leave behind,  
If he be firm, and clear, and straight,  
The feet of my son will find him."  
He will tread in his father's steps and say,  
"I'm right, for this is my father's way."

Oh! fathers, leading little hard road,  
Be aware of the steps you take;  
Then the sons you love, when gray-haired—  
Men;  
Will tread in them still for your sake;  
When gray-haired men their sons will say,  
"We tread in our father's steps to-day."

### Laugh a Little Bit.

Here's a motto just your fit—  
Laugh a little bit,  
When you think you're trouble hit  
Laugh a little bit.  
Look misfortune in the face,  
Brave the beards and rude grimace;  
Ten to one 'twill yield its place,  
If you laugh the while and grit  
Just to laugh a little bit.

Cheerish this as sacred writ—  
Laugh a little bit.  
Keep with you, sample it,  
Laugh a little bit.  
Little ills will sorely bedevil you,  
Fortune may not sit beside you,  
Men may mock and fame deride you,  
But you'll find them none the wiser  
If you laugh a little bit.

### The Bright Side.

Lookin' on the bright side—  
That's the way to go,  
Bet you it's the right side,  
Summer time or Snow.

Nothin' much in grievin'—  
Keeps you in the groove,  
It's a man's believin'  
Makes the mountains move.

Clouds is got a light side;  
All the bells'll chime—  
Lookin' on the bright side  
Gits there every time.

### A Difference in Women.

Winkle—Great an'ke! It's later than I thought!  
My wife will give me Hail Columbia when I get home.

Jinkle—There's a great difference in women—a great difference. Besides all couples are not well-matched. Thank fortune I made no mistake. My wife always meets me with a smile and a kiss, no matter how late it is.

Your wife? I didn't know you were married.

Yes; married last week.

### Up in His Business.

Mr. Maguire—I want to get a steward for my yacht. Have you had any experience?

Applicant—Yes, sir. I have been a bar-keeper for three years.

### More Than Her Share.

Carra—Oh, have you heard about Cora Claret? She is going to marry a rich widow with six children.

Dora—She always was a greedy thing.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

### SCENES ON THE SCAFFOLD DURING THAT TERRIBLE TIME.

Thrilling Experiences of the Head-man N. De Paris—Death of Charlotte Corday—W. M. Robespierre and Danton Witness the Work of the Guillotine—Terrible Scenes at the Execution of a Young Italian Girl.

Sanson for several years held the office of public executioner in Paris. It is said that his aristocratic bearing first earned for this French headman the sobriquet of "Monsieur de Paris." His book is full of interesting details about noble figures and events in French history.

Charlotte Corday was one of the famous persons whom Sanson sent out of the world. His account of her death is as follows:

HIS MAGNIFICENT COURAGE.

"On this day, Wednesday, July 17, first year of the one and indivisible Republic, I executed Charlotte Corday. On reaching her cell in the Conciergerie we found her writing. She looked in my direction and asked me to wait. When she had finished she took off her cap and told me to cut her hair. Since M. de la Barre, I had not seen courage equal to hers. We were in all, six or seven men, whose profession was anything but softening, and yet she was less moved than we were. When her hair was cropped she gave part to the artist who had taken her portrait and some to the jailer's wife.

HELD OUT HER NAKED HANDS.

"I gave her the red skirt, which she arranged herself. I kept on her gloves, because when she was arrested the cords were so tight that the skin was broken. I said she could if she liked, but that I would do it without hurting her. She smiled, and saying, 'To be sure you ought to know how to do it,' held out her naked hands.

SAW ROBESPIERRE AND DANTON.

"There was thunder and rain when we reached the guillotine, but the crowd was thick. At the window I saw Robespierre, Honoré Leav Robespierre, Camille and Danton. They looked attentively at the culprit. I myself often looked at her; not on account of her personal beauty, great as that was, but it seemed impossible that she should maintain so calm and courageous a front. I said to myself, 'You find the way long, I fear.' No matter replied she; 'we shall reach the scaffold sooner or later.'"

HELPED THE EXECUTIONER.

"When we reached the Place de la Revolution I tried to hide from her my face. But she said: 'I have a right to be curious; this is the first time I see it.' She ascended the steps nimbly. One of my men suddenly snatched away her neckerchief, and she stretched out on the weight-plank of her own accord. Although I was not ready I thought it was barbarous to prolong the poor girl's sufferings for an instant. I made a sign to my man, he pulled the rope."

Even more shocking is this account of an incident of his work.

CASE OF CONVICT LARQUE.

"A very unfortunate accident happened to-day. Only one convict remained, all his companions having been executed. As he was being strapped down my son, who was attending to the baskets, called me, and I went to him. One of the assistants had forgotten to remove the knife, so that when the weight-plank was lowered and the convict Larque strapped upon it his face struck the edge of the knife, which was bloody."

THE MOB HISSED.

"He uttered a terrible shriek. I ran up, lifted the plank and hastened to raise the knife. The convict trembled like a leaf. The mob hissed us and threw stones at us. In the evening Citizen Fouquier severely reprimanded me. I deserved his blame; for I should have been in my usual place, myself in the middle of a death covered with headless bodies and bodyless heads, do not boast of extraordinary strength, I have seen too much blood not to be callous."

DURING THE REVOLUTION Sanson's services were in constant requisition. He tells of his revolution for his bloody work as follows:

HIS STRENGTH EXHAUSTED.

"Prison 29.—A terrible day's work. The guillotine devoured fifty-four victims. My strength is at an end, and I almost fainted away. A caricature has been sent to me in which an executioner is shown ing himself in the middle of a death covered with headless bodies and bodyless heads, do not boast of extraordinary strength, I have seen too much blood not to be callous."

TROUBLED WITH VISIONS.

"For some time I have been troubled with terrible visions. My hands tremble so that I have been compelled to give up cutting the hair of the doomed prisoners. I cannot convince myself of the reality of these weeping and moaning. The prison is a place like a dream, which I strive to dispel. Then comes the thump of the knife, which reminds me of the horrible reality. I cannot hear it now without a shudder. Forgetting my own share in it, I see a man,







## Consumption.

Valuable treatment for the cure of Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Give Express and Post Office Address. T. A. BROWN, CHEMIST, 100 West Toronto, Ont.

## THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.  
Grayson Block, Main Street.  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Proprietor  
Subscription, \$1.00 per year.  
Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.  
All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

**JOB PRINTING**  
Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, write—  
Would it be worth it?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

### STOCK.

The past has been an excellent year for stock, and the returns to those who have added cattle to wheat raising have been very satisfactory. The number of beeves picked up and shipped has been in excess of the most sanguine estimate. The prices paid have been quite satisfactory and should be an incentive toward further progress in this direction. With wheat at the present low price it can be fed to cattle and spring beef placed on the market by the farmer at little expense and vastly more profit to himself than selling the wheat by the bushel. The success of the mixed farmer will lie in this direction. His profit will come by having beef on the market ahead of the western ranches. The market is now established. The fact that numerous buyers were willing to travel the district in search of animals is proof that they know where to come, and once here they will no doubt return. This trade should be cultivated as it is surer than grain raising and consequently more profitable.

### THE FATHER'S TEACHINGS.

The boy loves his mother probably more than he does his father, but so far as relates to the affairs of life in general and on its hard side, he has ten times the confidence in his father's practical and available wisdom than he has in that of his mother. And if the father finds it necessary in the conduct of business to strain one or two of the commandments the boy will keep on repeating the commandments to his mother and commence breaking them with his father, and that, too, without feeling that the sinfulness of the procedure involves any great amount of inconsistency. The only thing that will save the boy and hold him in such a way true to the fixed point of rectitude that no consideration of place or circumstance can deflect him is that he be under the domination of a father whose life in the midst of the world incarnates the principles learned from the mother in the midst of the home. The boy will believe in the feasibility of his mother's doctrine of righteousness if he sees his father take it out and exemplify it under the stress of business.

The father's life to this degree measures the power of the mother's tuition, and as the hand of God hastening or postponing the fulfilment of her maternal longings and prayers for the children of the household.—Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

### THE WHEAT MARKET.

Threshing will soon be completed and the Moose Jaw crop will be ready for market. To say the least the present outlook is very disappointing. The yield is not up to expectation, owing no doubt to the hot wind that struck the district last July, and the shortage in supply is made perceptibly shorter by the price. So far very little grain has been marketed at this point for various reasons. Farmers have realized that a dollar saved is a dollar earned, and instead of hiring they are helping each other and are consequently not in a position to haul grain until the threshing is all completed, as it requires all the help of the different neighborhoods to man the

threshing machinery. The price, however, is this year the calamity that the farmer will be called on to face, that is those who are compelled to sell on the present market. If the market was governed by supply and demand information might be gathered that a prospective price could be based on, but unfortunately the strongest evidence points to the fact that the living of the farmer and the living of consumers is simply a "jack pot" that is being played for by a band of speculators. That the market is now at the mercy of the "bears" is a certainty, and whether wheat will go lower or not is a question that is presumably in their hands. That it will go higher is beyond a doubt and those farmers who can hold till after the new year will certainly profit by the transaction. Last year after the stocks were out of the farmers' hands prices went up when foreign statistics showed a larger crop than at present. It was evidently the first venture and succeeded so well that the profits will be doubled this year, as indications point to a shortage of good wheat. *The Commercial*, a reliable trade journal, offers a solution by advising the farmers to cultivate their land carefully and raise a good quality of wheat. By doing this they would command the highest market price and would make more money by interfering with the dealers.

The first part of this advice is really good but unless farming can be kept profitable there are few people who would care to cultivate land at a loss or work the balance of their natural lives for a grain combine that is apparently not willing to allow a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. We are not a Van Horne nor do we follow the business of a prophet but we do predict that farmers who hold grain till the first of February will not be asked to take thirty-eight cents per bushel for it.

### Manitoba Wheat Movement.

Receipts of wheat at Fort William from September 1st to October 26th, amount to 4,576,048 bushels, as compared with 5,179,262 bushels for the same period last year. Shipments east of Fort William for export or to eastern Canada to October 26 this year amount to 2,661,654 bushels, as compared with 4,659,710 bushels for the corresponding period of last year, showing a falling off of nearly 2,000,000 bushels in shipments this year. Stocks at Fort William on October 26 were 2,076,480 bushels, compared with 1,529,642 bushels a year ago and 1,201, bushels two years ago. Receipts for the week ended October 26 at Fort William were 998,223 bushels (the largest week this season) and shipments from that point were 720,002, also the largest week's shipment on this crop. For the corresponding week last year receipts were 893,860 bushels and shipments 890,672 bushels.—*Commercial*.

### The November Number of the Bellinator

is called the Thanksgiving Number, and illustrates a bewildering wealth of autumn and winter fashions, the collection of stylish and becoming garments being particularly complete. A novel departure in millinery is noted, and the colors and combinations in the season's dress goods and the glint and glitter of their spangled and jewelled trimmings are attractively described. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor furnishes a gossip and circumstantial account of dinner giving in society, and Juliet Corson writes interestingly on Domestic Service as an Employment. The best kind of a thanksgiving dinner is described, with receipts for all its dishes; and a timely article on carving tells just how to gracefully dismember the noble bird that occupies the place of honor in the menu given. Helen Marshall North details the varied industrial instruction to be had at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Both children and adults will be delighted to learn just how the crepe paper brownies are made, and with the pictures of these amusing little figures, Harriet Keith Forbes shows how burnt work decorations may be applied to friezes, portieres and furniture, and Sarah Miller Kirby describes and defends Froebel's Own Manual of Kindergarten Work. J. Bell Landfar gives illustrated instructions for a beautiful Greek Pantomime drill. There is the usual entertaining tea table chat, as well as papers on Oriental Rugs, Some Artistic Screens, Floral work for the month, a Novel Entertainment and the latest ideas in knitting, tatting, lace making, etc.

Belief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Satisfy W. W. Rude Druggist.

## JUST ARRIVED : CAR : LOAD : STOVES :

BASE BURNERS! SOFT COAL HEATERS!  
COAL COOKING STOVES! RANGES!

Full Assortment! Direct from Manufacturers!

Call and see these stoves before purchasing.

Prices Low.

R. BOGUE.

### A Sunday Soliloquy.

(By A. O. C. in Canada Presbyterian.)

Those very clever "Monday Musings" in the Canada Presbyterians tell us of the under currents of thought that are in the pulpit, and now it is only fair to hear some of the thoughts of the occupants of the pew. To begin with, the one joy that comes with each returning Sabbath, is the opportunity for dreaming in those early morning hours when the whole house has that peculiar calmness that betokens the Sabbath day. Who has not experienced the luxury of those long stretches accompanied by healthy but sleepy yawns, and then the grateful relaxation of the muscles that leaves one in a most fit condition for soliloquising? Indeed, these first sensations of the Sabbath really begin on Saturday night—as did the observance of the Sabbath in those good old days about which our grandfathers talk—for there is that innate feeling that it will be one long, comfortable time before earthly cares and worries again thrust themselves forward. No rising bell at six o'clock, but instead, a happy period of sleeping, dozing and dreaming: days, weeks, and years, even, are recalled with all their rough, jagged edges, that cut so keenly, softened and toned down by the lapse of time, until only the pleasures are remembered. Poets who wander about in the wet grass searching for poetic inspiration in the early morning, the dewy leaves, twittering birds, know nothing of the delights of Sabbath morn, filled with dreams that reach from eternity—dreams that mere words cannot express, but which come tumbling down with wonderful rapidity, from the sublime to the ridiculous, until it is breakfast time and then church. Why do people go to church? If only the multifarious motives could be known, what a curious complexity of reasons there would be! Perhaps it is as well that the diverse reasons remain hidden, and it is only known that "we go." A stranger in the pulpit (this is thought with a feeling of disappointment) "This man does not know us, or we him; where is our own pastor? Simple truths from him whom we love carry more weight and comfort than the discourses of a stranger. To be sure this stranger may not be learned, but we shall soon know. Can the theory of metempsychosis be true? The sermon seems strangely familiar. The ideas that are to follow seem to be floating in an intangible way through my brain to be recognized only after the minister frames them into words. I must ask Elder Whitewash who he is. Dr. Small! Dr. Small, of St. Martins! My last summer vacation at St. Martins comes like a flash—just one year ago and the good old Doctor has turned his barrel over, and this was the bottom most, but now is the upper most sermon. In a year most things go out of fashion; small sleeves give way to big ones; square toed shoes to pointed ones; but sermons go on forever so it would seem.

Hymn twenty! Why does Miss Brown look so conscious and ridiculously happy? "Unto the hills around do I lift up my longing eyes." Well, everyone knows that she is to marry Mr. Hill, and those blushes and glances are cut of place in a church. In another year that hymn which begins, "Much in sorrow, oft in woe," may be equally appropriate.

My friend next me has a most peculiar way of giving collection. He invariably takes a five or ten cent piece, as well as a quarter, and on the merit of the sermon depends which coin shall be placed upon the plate. I watch him earnestly, for surely this stranger who has merely turned, or perhaps returned, his barrel, will not move him to give a quarter such as was so unhesitatingly given last Sunday, after the earnest words of our pastor. Why does he delay? Of what can he be thinking? Am I jealous? The plate has come and it is the five cent piece. (Good!

### Simmenthal Cattle.

Simmenthal cattle have been bred pure in the Canton of Simmen, Switzerland, for over two hundred years. They are celebrated for their enormous production of milk and butter on little else than pasture in summer and hay in winter. These animals are the pets of the Swiss farmers and under their system of handling give in a year 9,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk, from which is made 450 to 500 pounds of delicious butter. The cows of this breed are very quiet and gentle, and the bulls are exceedingly good natured, not from any lack of virile power, but from the innate docility of the breed. The distinguishing characteristics of the Simmenthals are: Small, light head, with gentle lively expression, and fine horns, pointed forwards and upward; neck fine, rather short, with a strong dewlap; body well rounded at the ribs and locked at the loins, the hind quarters are broad and long, with prominent caudal bone. The fundaments are very low and remarkably regular; the upper parts are strongly provided with muscles, and the parts under the knees are fine. The udders are well formed, often having six teats, and the skin of the udder is like molten gold—of a peculiar soft, silky texture. The hide is in most cases very fine and tender, and very loose and yellow. The color is cream and white, with a preponderance of cream.—*Farming*.

### Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by W. W. Rude under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St. Montreal.

Catarh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It cures instantly, and permanently cures Catarh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Rude.

**SHE HAS BACKACHE**  
Feels sore aches  
with muscular Pains, and  
has just put on that  
Banisher of Backaches  
the **S-42 MENTHOL PLASTER**

J. McLaughlin, Point au Chevre, writes: Nothing better for Lumbago and Backache than the S-42 Menthon Plaster.  
A. E. MacLellan writes from Windsor: "The S-42 Menthon Plaster is curing my Backache and Rheumatism at a great rate in this winter. 25c each in air-tight tin box."

## A Beautiful Picture. FREE.

**The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune.**  
The biggest, brightest and best family newspaper published in Canada west of Lake Superior, is again to the front with an unparalleled offer. The paper for the balance of this year is given Free to all new subscribers for 1896—that is \$1 secures the paper from now to the first of January, 1897. Besides this great offer the publishers are presenting every subscriber for the coming year with a magnificent premium picture entitled.

### "THE FAMILY PETS."

This picture has been painted specially for The Tribune by one of the best lithographic artists in Canada and would sell in the open market for more than the amount asked for both the paper and the picture. It is a work of art that will adorn the walls of any drawing room. It can be obtained only by subscribers to The Weekly Tribune. It will be ready for distribution about the beginning of November and will be sent to subscribers in the order in which subscriptions are received.

The Weekly Tribune—the great family paper of the North-West and the champion of the people's rights—for 15 months, and this beautiful picture, all for One Dollar. Send in your orders now. Address:  
**THE TRIBUNE PUB. CO., WINNIPEG.**

## R. L. SLATER

wishes to inform the public that his

## - FALL - STOCK -

Is Now Complete.

Overcoatings in Montanacs, Naps, Beaver, Meltons, Pilots, Pea Jackets, Black French Worsteds in all shades and fancy checks, Cheviots, English, Irish and Scotch Tweeds, Black French Trousering and Fancy Strips, Rubber Coats, Fur Collars and Cuffs in Otter, Beaver, Nutria, and Persian Lamb. The above lines are all new goods.

PRICES RIGHT FOR CASH & CASH ONLY.

FIT AND FINISH GUARANTEED.  
**R. L. SLATER,**  
Merchant Tailor.

## WOOL.

**KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,**  
Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.  
Tweed, ..... from 60c. to \$1 a yard.  
Flannels, ..... from 20c. to 50c.  
Shirts, ..... \$2.00 to \$2.50  
Vests and Drawers, ..... \$1.25 to \$1.50  
Suits to measure, ..... \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

## BRUNSWICK HOTEL, RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

**J. H. KERN, PROP.**

## PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

**H. W. Carter,**

COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

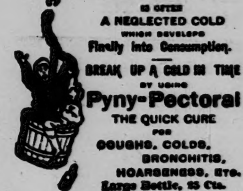
Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

## Fruit! Fruit!

House-keepers, hold your orders as I have made arrangements with one of the largest fruit growers in B. C. to supply me with all kinds of fruit for preserving and other purposes. I buy and pay cash to the growers and save commission men's profit, and I mean to and will sell cheaper than any one in town.

**THOS. HEALEY.**

## THE WEAK LINK IN A LIFE



IS OFFERED  
A NEGLECTED COLD  
WHICH DEVELOPS  
Finally into Consumption.  
BREAK UP A COLD IN TIME  
BY USING  
**Pny-Pectoral**  
THE QUICK CURE  
FOR  
COUGHS, COLDS,  
BRONCHITIS,  
HOARSENESS, ETC.  
Large Bottle, 50 Cts.

## OYSTERS IN BULK.

Prepared to suit the most fastidious. Cooked to please every customer—in every known style and form.

**HARRY HEALEY,**  
THE CONFECTIONER.

## Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

**R. H. W. HOLT,**  
PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

## LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises ..... High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

**WILSON AND McDONALD.**

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest  
-ROUTE-

- To the -

## OLD - COUNTRY !

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL.  
Parisian-Allen Line ..... Nov. 9  
Mongolian-Allen Line ..... Nov. 16  
Vanover-Dominion Line ..... Nov. 16  
Lake Winnipeg-Beaver Line ..... Nov. 13  
Lake Ontario-Beaver Line ..... Nov. 20

FROM NEW YORK  
Majestic-White Star Line ..... Nov. 13  
Atlantic-White Star Line ..... Nov. 13  
New York-American Line ..... Nov. 16  
Paris-American Line ..... Nov. 20  
Kensington-Red Star Line ..... Nov. 13  
Freeland-Red Star Line ..... Nov. 20

Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$16 and upwards.  
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,  
Moose Jaw.

Or to ROBERT KERR,  
General Passenger Agt., Winnipeg



## CURE FITS!

Available in every bottle of medicine sent Free to any address. One Express and Post Office order. N. W. B. Co. 100 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

### Church Directory.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Supt. Sunday School—J. E. Mattell.  
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. T. G. McLeod.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S., 8 p.m.; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.; Everybody welcome.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Holy Eucharist monthly; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evensong at 7; Special Evensong every Friday at 7:30 (after practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evensong 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.  
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

**CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.**  
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sundays—Services: Matins at 11 o'clock; Holy Eucharist monthly; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evensong at 7; Special Evensong every Friday at 7:30 (after practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evensong 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.  
All seats free and unappropriated.

### Customs of Hallowe'en.

The eve of All Saint's day, otherwise known as Hallowe'en, a corruption of All Hallows' Eve, and known in the north of England as Hallowmas, is kept all over the world as a night festival, with bonfires without, and frolics within. Coming at a season of the year when the evenings are cool and crisp, Hallowe'en is joyfully welcomed by the boys and girls, who hasten to the kitchen garden and pluck the lingering stalks of cabbage, to know by the usual test whether their lovers are worthy or not.

"The night when spirits are abroad  
Upon the earth to walk;  
Then Jenny in the garden goes  
And pulls a cabbage stalk.  
With beating heart she hurries back,  
To break it by the light;  
She'll know her lover's true and good  
If it be pure and white."

The custom of keeping the feast of All Saints dates from the fourth century, and in the old Greek church occurred on the first Sunday after Pentecost. In the Latin church it was observed on the 13th of May, but Pope Gregory II changed it to the 1st day of November, which is set apart for religious observances.

The pranks of young people on Hallowe'en are harmless, but partake of the mystic rites which were current at the time the festival was established, when it was heresy not to believe in witches and red fairies or goblins of some kind. In order to keep up the illusion, gates are jerked from their hinges and conveyed to a distance, signs are removed mysteriously from one place and as mysteriously appear in another, tick-tacks sound at the windows, and door-bells are frequently rung by unseen hands. At this time of the year high winds are customary and the roar of the wind in the leafless trees, added to the clatter of falling chimney-pots, and flapping shingles, makes a din which might well be provoked by spirits and hobgoblins.

A rational way of enjoying the season is to have a big wood fire burning on the broad hearth, with which nearly all modern houses are now provided, and have the nuts or the roasting of marsh-mallows. All the ancient blue wool or old pewter plates and mugs should be pressed into service, and wooden bowls should hold the nuts and apples. For amusement, "twirl the plate" will be found a popular old play. When tired of the roasting exercises, the company are seated in a semi-circle, and one of the guests, or hostess, sets up a tin or pewter plate on edge, and gives it a twirl, at the same time naming it. The next one twirls it again, gives it another name, and so it goes around the room. The one who lets it stop twirling is punished, and the punishment is made as ridiculous as possible. He or she may be compelled to dance the Highland Fling, and the amusement is greatest when the dancer knows nothing about dancing.

"Eay of the apple fruit" is a poetical name for Hallowe'en, derived from the Oriental "La Maes Abhal," the observance of which is perpetuated by a popular beverage, known as "Lamb's wool," a drink prepared from roasted apples, sugar and ale.

In England and Scotland, and in many parts of America, bubbling for apples is one of the special customs of hallowe'en. Indeed, Pomona is the highest priestess of the month of October, and of the final eve in particular. The tub of water in the centre of the kitchen floor, where the "bubblers" can splash to their hearts' content, is filled with shining red apples of as firm and glossy skins as can be found, and the boys and girls, and often the elders of the family as well, plunge their sleek heads into the flood and come up and out gasping and half-drowned, and most likely without the coveted apple. Sometimes an apple is hung by a thread from the ceiling, and it is known that a silver coin has been cleverly secreted in it. Hands are tied behind backs, eyes are blindfolded, and amid strange lamentations each one approaches and

makes one attempt to catch the apple in the teeth. How difficult this is can only be appreciated by those who have tried it.

An apple eaten at midnight, before a mirror in a darkened room, insures the appearance of the future husband, peeping over the shoulder. The prizing of an apple which has been taken off in an unbroken circle is thrown over the shoulder, and in falling to the ground is expected to form the initial of the future husband's name.

Apples are thrown into the air to propitiate the fairies. If found again they are burned.

"Crack-nut night" is the name given to Hallowe'en in the north of England, on account of the various divinations exercised by the ancients with nuts. Present customs are to burn a pair of chestnuts or filberts together, first naming them. If they burn serenely and do not jump apart the two after whom they are named will marry and live happily together until they die. But if one jumps away from the other, the match is off.

In ancient times All Hallow's Eve preceded the great autumn festival of the sun, when the ancient Druids acknowledged a thanksgiving for the harvest. On the eve of the harvest day, they believed that the "Lord of Death"—Saman—called together all the souls that had been assigned to torment, by being condemned to inhabit the bodies of animals until the last judgment. In order to commute this punishment black sheep were killed and offered with fatted calves, which were supposed to have mysterious powers as sacrifices. From this ancient custom is derived the house to house collection of bread, butter and eggs in Ireland and parts of Scotland. The practice of eating certain kinds of food at Hallowe'en feasts is also making its way into America. A Hallowe'en cake in which is hidden a ring, is one of the popular features of the country-house party on the eve of Oct. 31, and as milk is the basis of the Hallowe'en wassail bowl, that beverage can be embelished in unlimited quantities. A bonfire is one of the essentials of the festival. A circle of stone is prepared and on these the fire is built. A name is written on each one of the stones, and if after the bonfire is extinguished, the name is legible, it means that the owner of the name will be married before the year is out.

Any child born on the eve of Oct. 31, is expected to possess supernatural powers.

"Of all delights she is the queen,  
Whose natal hour is Hallowe'en;  
All powers of earth and air shall meet  
To lay their treasures at her feet;  
Goodness and beauty will combine  
To make her virtues brightly shine.  
The eve of All Saint's day will prove—  
To her the open court of love."

Picking raisins from the fire, is an amusement in favor and one that does not involve much thought or preparation. A saucer of alcohol provides the fire, and whoever can pluck one of the burning raisins from the flames without singeing the fingers, is the lucky one for the ensuing year.

To make the circuit of a private park or house-grounds, holding salt in the mouth, and not to speak until a person of the opposite sex approaches, indicates marriage within the year.

A lucky dish consists of a bowl of mashed potatoes, in which a ring, a penny, a button, and a key are secreted.

"The ring for luck or wealth, my dear,  
The button for sweetheart all forlorn,  
The key for old maid or bachelor born."

A modern feature of Hallowe'en is a revival of old superstitions in a "witch party" at which Dame Hallowe'en presides, with sister witches as attendants. The costumes are quaint, and the cards of invitation are in keeping with the spirit of the entertainment. Sprigs of witch-hazel, bats, spiders, all sorts of uncanny designs outlined the letters, and witches riding broom sticks, are depicted as preventing them.

The custom of ringing bells on this night was abolished by Henry and Elizabeth. It had various significations, one being to call for prayers for the souls of the faithful, another to keep off the evil spirits from doing harm.

We who view Hallowe'en by the clear light of the nineteenth century, know better than to place faith in obsolete signs and vague omens, but as a harmless diversion any or all of them may serve to divert and please and to prove potent to charm away the ill spirits of discontent and bad temper. Then all hail, Hallowe'en, as a prelude to our Thanksgiving.

On 13th of October, twenty-one years ago, says the Macleod Gazette, a party of Mounted Police under command of the late lamented Col. Macleod made their appearance on the banks of the Old Man's river and encamped. The party consisted of parts of three troops, and numbered altogether about 150 men. Their mission was to put down the liquor traffic which was being carried on amongst the Indians by unscrupulous American whiskey traders. The men who composed that first party of police are pretty well scattered now, the following being the names of those still living here: Major Steele, S. M. Spicer, S. S. Martin, Chas. Ryan, E. C. Miller, Wm. Parker and Jerry Potts.

### The Ladies' Home Journal Invests.

What is generally conceded in Philadelphia to be one of the most desirable building sites in the city has just been purchased by The Ladies' Home Journal. The property is located at Sixth and Walnut streets, which means that it fronts on two of the most beautiful squares in Philadelphia. The famous Independent Square on the east and Washington square on the south. The land acquired includes five properties. On May 1st, next, the houses thereon will be torn down to make room for a building costing \$250,000, to be solely owned and exclusively occupied by the Journal. The building will require two years in its construction.

### Prostrated For Two Years With Liver Complaint.

When men and women can be got away from simply temporizing with disease there will be less disease in the world. The immediate matter, it is natural, is to relieve the present trouble. But how often it is forgotten, that any cure that is only skin deep if we may use the expression, cannot be lasting. It will certainly turn up again.

This was the case with Mr. W. J. Hill, the well-known bailiff of Bracebridge, Ont. He had suffered from severe liver trouble and nervous prostration for nearly three years. During this time he doctored to no end, and occasionally secured a little temporary relief, but the old trouble would come back again after the charm of the cure-all had been exhausted.

He entered upon the use of South American Nervine, with little hope that it would be any better than other medicines he had taken. But he soon discovered the mistake. Where doctors had said that he must die, this medicine gave him life. He persevered with it, and to day is in possession of robust health. The secret is this: South American Nervine treats with the nerve centres, from which flows the life blood that keeps the system in perfect health. When these nerve centres are kept healthy, neither liver complaint nor other troubles will worry one. Mr. Hill's cure was lasting for this reason. Anyone who uses Nervine will experience same results.

### Boharn.

BOHARN, Oct. 25th, 1895.—What has become of the Boharn correspondent? We hope uncle Dave has not treated him as he did Trevis decays (made the tin fly). Some think he is away thrashing.

The Misses Shepley have returned to town for the winter.

Mrs. Vinning, who has been spending some months with her parents here, returned home to Ontario last week.

The genial countenance of Richard only passes through here twice a week these times.

The Fowler Bros. are visiting at Dundurn. A freak of nature—During a heavy gale recently a horse in the neighborhood, which was supposed to be dead, was blown to life again. A pleasant surprise, Charlie.

Rev. Mr. Ferrier, of your town, gave an interesting lecture on "How to Get Rich" to a very appreciative audience last week.

A few car loads of wheat are on the move weekly.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Old Wives Lake, were the guests of Mr. E. N. Hopkins on Wednesday and Thursday. We are all wondering what has become of the Old Wives Lake Coyote. We would like to hear him bark again through the columns of THE TIMES.

J. W. Bradshaw passed through our Village some time last week, and lost two bags of potatoes. Two messengers were quickly dispatched and they were found near Boharn and safely lodged in Mr. R. K. Thomson's until Mr. Bradshaw makes his return trip.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a perfect remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.



### Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia.

#### To Wit:

By virtue of certain Writs of Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of Massey-Harris Company, Limited, and E. A. Baker and Company, Plaintiffs, and James McClelland, Defendant, and to me directed against the lands of James McClelland, I have seized and taken into Execution the following lands, namely:

The south west quarter of Section 12, Township 17, Range 28, west of the second Meridian in the Provisional District of Assiniboia in the North-West Territories, which I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 2nd day of December, 1895, at the hour of two o'clock, afternoon, Terms Cash.

ALEX. BRECHIN, Deputy Sheriff.  
Deputy Sheriff's Office, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, September 17th, 1895.

### MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD,  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,  
HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON,  
General Blacksmith,  
HIGH ST., WEST, MOOSE JAW.

James Brass  
BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw

PATENTS  
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS  
COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. 83 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE POPULAR ROUTE to all points in the East, West and South.

Trains Heated by Steam and Equipped with Elegant Dining & Sleeping Cars.

CONNECTIONS AT VANCOUVER with steamer lines for China, Japan, Hawaiian Islands and Australia.

For tickets and information apply to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KERR, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route to St. Paul Minneapolis Chicago

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES And Bertha secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg. CHAS. S. FFE, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal

HUGH FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail BUTCHER

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

FISH AND POULTRY.

Moose Jaw

SCALDS and Burns are soothed at once with Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER. It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER Rejoice Together.

Year Old Maggie McRitchie, a Victim of Chronic "Painting Spells and Nervous Weakness, Completely Cured by South American Nervine After all Other Efforts had failed. The Mother, a Sufferer From Nervous Prostration and Indigestion, Likewise Cured. Hear What the Thankful Father Has to Say.



MRS. JAMES McRITCHIE AND DAUGHTER

A leading local physician, whose profession takes him among the children of the various public institutions, remarked to the writer, that one would hardly believe that so many children were affected by nervous troubles, which sap the system and prevent proper development. In many cases the doctors are powerless to cure these troubles. They can relieve the suffering little ones, but in South American Nervine we have a medicine that does more than simply give relief. Its peculiar strength is that it completely cures where physicians relieve. A case in point came to us the 24th ult., in a letter from Mr. James W. McRitchie of Bothwell, Ont. He says:—"My daughter Maggie, aged 9 years, was afflicted with nervous fainting spells for over a year, which left her in such a condition of weakness afterwards that the child was practically an invalid. We tried several remedies and doctoring with her in one way and another, but nothing gave relief. Seeing South American Nervine advertised, as particularly efficacious in nervous diseases, I decided on trying it for her, and I must say that I noticed a decided change in my daughter for the better after she had taken only a few doses. As a result of using this medicine, she is now entirely free from those fainting spells and possessed of that life and brightness that is the happy lot of childhood. I am satisfied it is an excellent medicine for any nervous weakness. My experience has been further supplemented in the fact that my wife has also been using South American Nervine for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, and has found very great relief."

Whether the patient be man or woman, young or old, South American Nervine provides a complete medium for restoration to health. It is a medicine differing absolutely from every other. A cure is effected by application to the nerve centres of the human system, and science has proved that when these nerve centres are kept healthy the whole body is healthy. For these reasons failure is impossible.

For Sale by W. W. BOLE, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.



## YOUNG FOLKS.

### Before the Mast.

A college professor sometimes remarks playfully that he worked his way into school before the mast. But when he tells the story he makes it clear that he began by threatening to run away from school if he were not allowed to try a sailor's life.

He lived in an inland town on the Great Lakes, and was possessed with a boyish inclination for a ship. Unable to take any interest in his studies at school, he prevailed upon his relatives to allow him to drop his books and to ship on board a lake steamer.

"You will be glad enough to go back to school in two or three weeks," his uncle remarked to him.

But that was a mistake. The boy sailed up and down the lakes for two or three years before he was weary of life before the mast. Even then he had no desire to return to school. When he left his ship he entered a tinmith's shop and worked away at his trade with a heavy heart, for a sailor's life had made him restless and discontented.

At last the tinmith's apprentice came to himself. He had deliberately neglected his education and was ashamed of his ignorance.

"I'll go back to the water," he said to himself, "and earn enough money to carry me into college."

Returning to the lakes he shipped as mate of a vessel, studied during his leisure hours, and saved every dollar of his season's earnings. He had a motive now for his occupation, and he was the happiest man afloat.

"I can sail into college before the wind," he told his friends, "I shall come to anchor by and by, and enjoy my stay in port."

At the end of another season he passed his examinations and entered college. With the disadvantages of an inadequate preparation he had at first a low standing in his class, but so resolute was his determination to succeed that he outstripped all his companions and was valedictorian at the end. He made several lake voyages during vacation seasons to replenish his savings and by prudent management paid his way through college. His brilliant record brought a tutorship within his reach, and before long he was a college professor with the promise of a useful career.

A ship was a strange training-school for a professor's lecture-room, yet it served the purpose when previous years of his youth had been wasted in an employment for which he was untrained, although it had exercised a potent fascination over his imagination. While no professor's experience was an exception to the rule that a boy's caprice for sea-life ought not to be indulged when it involves sacrifice of education and sheer waste of opportunity.

### What Not to Say.

"Stopping" for staying; as "He is stopping with us," for "He is staying with us."

"Some for about or probably." "It is some five miles to town" should be "It is about five miles," etc.

"Storms," for rain or snows. Storm is an atmospheric disturbance and has reference to air and wind.

"Nice," for pretty, good. "That is nice, he is a nice boy, isn't she nice?" Something nice is delicate, exact, as a nice point in a discussion.

"Try and come," for "Try to come," "to do so," "to write."

"Posted," for informed; as "He is not posted on that matter; post him on the subject." Post means to put up a sign or to drop a letter in the postoffice.

"Guess," for suppose or think. "I guess this is right," should be "I think." Guess means to "hit at random," as "I can't guess how many cents you have."

"Party," for person. Party is a gathering of people, not an individual. "Who is that party?" should be "Who is that person," "that man," or "that woman?" "Funny," for odd, strange. As "It seems very funny to me that he does not come," should be "It seems very strange." Funny is something amusing, full of fun.

Stop a moment and think before using the words "ought" and "should." Ought implies that we are morally bound to do something. Should is not quite so strong a term. We ought to be honest; we should be tender toward little children.

### Doubtful Arrangement.

In his desire to use fine language, the dapper sometimes allows his ideas and statements to become a trifle confusing, as well as confusing.

Some years ago a handbill announcing a "colored picnic" to be held in a grove near a Southern city was freely circulated. After various highly enticing announcements relative to the delights in store for the partakers in this entertainment, the bill concluded with the following puzzling notice, printed in italics:

Good behavior will be strictly and reservedly enjoined upon all present, and nothing will be left undone which will tend to mar the pleasure of the company.

### A Hero.

She—There is nothing heroic about you. I ordered you to do something brave, before I could consent to love you, and you didn't do it.

He—Pardon, but I did.

She—What did you do?

He—I disobeyed you. Don't you think that required courage?

### Unaccountable.

Why did that lady scream when you served her order?

Dunno, sah. I just done tell her the steak was as tender as a little mule.

### Their Way of Thinking.

Mrs. Bighead—Women do just as much thinking as men.

Perthly—terribly; but they dilute their thoughts terribly with words.

### Time and Money.

Youth is most rich in time, As flowers are rich in honey; But after while we find that age Is only rich in money.

So shines the setting sun on adverse skies, and paints a rainbow on the storm.—Watts.

The terror inspired by the Japanese armies in the east was greatly enhanced by the fact that they made no noise. They march with no bands, no drums beat, no rifle or baton, and in battle the Japanese utter no cheers.

## SPANISH ATROCITIES.

A Slaughter of Cuban Men, Women, and Children—Brutal Torture of a young Girl.

Atrocities by Spaniards as revolting as those committed by the Japanese at Port Arthur have just been reported to the Cuban revolutionary party in New York. Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir, has received a letter from Juan Maspons Franco, chief-of-staff under Gen. Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, which sends details of the capture and recapture of the city of Baire, and the massacre of thirty-seven innocent Cubans, mostly women and children, by the Spaniards under Commander Garrido.

On Tuesday morning, according to Col. Franco's letter, a company of insurgents under Jose Rabi surprised the Spanish garrison in the fortress commanding the city of Baire, killing more than seventy men and taking fifty-six prisoners. They captured a large quantity of arms, and persuaded the prisoners to enlist in the insurgent ranks. An hour later three companies of Spanish troops, under command of Garrido, came up, and after a short but sharp resistance the Cubans fled, leaving the fortress again in the hands of the invaders. Soon after the fort had been reorganised with Spaniards one of the companies broke loose, and began to pillage the city. Commander Garrido himself, Franco states, led the uniformed troops.

Col. Franco describes graphically the scenes of horror that followed. The Spaniards were wild for the spilling of blood. Every human creature who came in their path was ruthlessly slain. Within five minutes the streets of Baire were deserted by the panic-stricken natives, but the Spaniards followed them into their houses, and killed them in their own rooms.

"Age, sex, and condition were wholly disregarded by these lying butchers," says Col. Franco. "Old and young women, children, even infants, were slaughtered one after another. Shocking indignities were offered to the unfortunate victims before and after death. The Spanish soldiers stamped on the bodies of those whom they had slain, and ground their heels into the faces of many who were still living."

"Senorita Dolores Madera, a beautiful girl of 18, betrothed to one of Captain Rabi's lieutenants, was seized on the street, cruelly beaten, repeatedly stabbed with bayonets, and brutally insulted. Commander Garrido was in the neighborhood while this outrage was perpetrated," says Col. Franco. "One of Garrido's captains commanded the girl to renounce her Cuban sweetheart and swear loyalty to the Spanish Government. She scornfully refused, whereupon the captain struck her across the face with his sword inflicting a terrible gash. With blood streaming down her face she taunted the Spaniards with their cowardice. Thereupon the maddened soldiers seized her, bound her hand and foot, and threw a noose around her neck and dragged her to a tree. The torture of Senorita Madera was prolonged as much as possible. She was drawn up slowly and allowed to strangle by degrees."

## PROGRESS IN QUEBEC.

The Province is Making Great Strides in Progressive Agriculture.

Mr. Andrew Pattullo, has just made a tour of Quebec. Giving his impressions, he says:—"The fact is that the people of Quebec have been making enormous strides in progressive agriculture. Their methods and their results will compare very favorably with those of this province or of any other part of the world. And a striking fact in this connection is the enormous influence which is being exerted by the Church in teaching the people new and scientific methods of farming, and in urging them on in the line of progress. This is especially true in the field of dairy farming. Prof. Robertson tells me that the Church has perhaps done more than any other agency for progressive agriculture. The clergy have been his most active, intelligent, and influential allies in all his dairy work. There is to-day a activity and enthusiasm all over Quebec for improved methods, not only in cheese and butter-making, but in every branch of agriculture. In addition to the special work of the Dominion Government in the province, the people, the clergy, and representative men and societies everywhere are doing a vast amount to educate the rather conservative farmers of the province to new and progressive methods, by which alone they can hold their own in an era in which the farmer is being outdone in a climate that offers some difficulties at least to profitable farming."

## THE INHABITANT

is not easily changed. He is conservative in his ideas in almost every sense; and perhaps the most conservative class among the French-Canadian people are the farmers. Therefore this new awakening to the theories and progress of modern agriculture is all the more interesting. It illustrates what can be done among such people, when the most potent influences are secured in favour of progress. I had some slight opportunities of seeing several parts of the country away from the beaten track of tourist travel. For instance, between Montreal and Sorel, a little back from the river, there is an excellent farming district, where an almost entirely French-Canadian population exhibits the usual results of frugality, industry and intelligence. In the same way in the direction of St. Hyacinthe, in going into the Eastern Townships, as far as Danville, we saw some good land there is, and how much excellent farming is done in the province. Of course, the County of Richmond belongs to what are known as the Eastern Townships, where the population is more largely English, and where good farming is done. It is in this way that we see, but widespread evidence of progress and intelligent application of modern ideas are also to be seen in sections purely French.

## The New Way.

Upperton—How do you manage to get such perfect-fitting clothes?

De Style—Buy them ready-made.

In a sound sleep the soul goes home to recruit for strength, which could not else endure the wear and tear of life.—Rabelais.

Physic, for the most part, if nothing else but the substitute of exercise or temperance.—Addison.

## TITLED NEGROES.

Members of the Black Race Who Have Been Knighted by European Sovereigns.

There have been many negroes in Europe and the West Indies who have received distinguished considerations in the way of decorations from the crowned heads of the Old World. The Black Rossini—Ira Aldridge—who created such a furor in Europe many years ago as a tragedian, and who was frequently carried from the theatres in which he performed upon the shoulders of his enthusiastic auditors to his hotel, was loaded down with medals, the insignias of various royal orders, the gifts of kings and queens whom he had charmed and delighted by his magnificent impersonations of the characters he assumed.

Aldridge was a Maryland negro, and first went to Europe some time in the forties in the capacity of valet to a distinguished American tragedian, who, discovering his talents and bent of mind, encouraged him to become an actor. He performed in the principal cities of Europe, and it is recorded of him that when he played in the city of Moscow, in Russia, a number of students who had witnessed the performance unbent the horses from the actor's carriage after the play was over and dragged him in triumph to his lodgings. In Sweden and Denmark he was treated as a national hero, and he stood in the front rank among the greatest actors of his day. Ira Aldridge gave no performance in Europe which were not witnessed by one or more members of the royal family of the country in which he was in the city of London, with a full, round face. He was nearly six feet in height. He had large, lustrous eyes, and resonant voice which he kept under perfect control.

As Adron in "Titus Andronicus" and as the Moor in "Othello," he established his fame as the most realistic actor who up to that period had ever essayed those roles. The newspapers of that period showered unstinted praise upon this remarkable negro, and he was lionized in fashionable society and

## FETTERED BY THE NOBILITY.

the King of Sweden knighted him, and the Emperor of Russia conferred a decoration upon him. His medals and decorations from other personages were estimated at the time of his death, 1867, to be worth over \$250,000. Aldridge owned nine villas situated in various parts of Europe, and each of them handsomely furnished. His principal residence was in the city of London, England, where he entertained in a royal manner the legions of friends who sought his company and that of his charming wife, a Swedish baroness, by whom he had three children. He died in 1867 as Sir Ira Aldridge, K. C. M., and a host of other titles given him at various times.

Queen Victoria has recently conferred the Victoria Cross upon the coal black negro, a corporal in one of the West India regiments, for saving the life of a comrade by throwing himself in front of the bullets that would have otherwise found lodgment in that of his Captain.

There are few better lawyers anywhere than those to be found among the educated blacks of the West Indies. In the city of London, England, where he entertained in a royal manner the legions of friends who sought his company and that of his charming wife, a Swedish baroness, by whom he had three children. He died in 1867 as Sir Ira Aldridge, K. C. M., and a host of other titles given him at various times.

## THE BLACK BURKE

was famed not alone for his oratory, but for the soundness of his legal judgment and the fairness of his decisions, while acting as Attorney General. He was knighted some years ago by Queen Victoria.

In Freetown, Sierra Leone, there lives a very ordinary-looking little black man who has the regular negro features and hair. In stature he is less than five feet in height. He is the immortal Richard III., shrugs his shoulders when he walks, but unlike him he does not sing out, "Shine on, bright sun," etc. He is Sir Samuel Lewis, and was knighted by Queen Victoria about four or five years ago. He is one of the ablest lawyers in Sierra Leone and represents the interests of some of the wealthiest firms in England. Sir Samuel was recently offered by a firm in England £9,000 per annum to locate in that city and attend to its legal business, but he declined the offer, preferring to remain among his people and his Sierra Leone, with whom he is a great favorite.

The Lord Chief Justice of Trinidad, W. L. Sir Conrad Reeves, is a negro scholar and a cultured and refined gentleman, upon whose quietude and dignified bearing is conferred the order of knighthood; he is a K. G. As Lord Chief Justice of Trinidad he wears the high and flowing robes with lowly grace an dignity. For many years he was Queen's Counsel. He is greatly esteemed for his learning, his learning, and his great ability as a lawyer. He is one of the most polished and finished gentlemen at the English bar. His name is the synonyme for probity and integrity. He is a man of great wealth.

Glass Bricks and Glass Cloth.

In these days of paper boats and paper wheels, it is hardly surprising that tricks of glass should be employed. Such bricks, recently manufactured in Silesia for the walls and roofs of winter gardens and plant-houses, are made hollow, about one-third of the entire cubical content of each brick being occupied by a chamber filled with rarefied air.

The purpose of this contrivance is to prevent the too rapid passages of heat between the interior and exterior of the wall, the enclosed air being a poor conductor of heat.

The bricks are firmly united by cement, and thus the possibility of constructing a glass house without the employment of a skeleton of iron, as in the Crystal Palace of London, is proved.

Glass cloth seems a far more difficult thing to make than glass bricks, yet it was brought into practical use as long as half a century ago. Being spun into threads of exceeding fineness, glass can be woven like cotton or silk. One of the most common uses for glass cloth to-day is in the making of filters for laboratories.

There is one other usage, at least, that we should enjoy if glass garments ever came into use, and that is that the great grease-spot evil would be abolished forever.

## Not Unlucky.

Spook—Do you think thirteen is an un lucky number?

Hank—Of course not. I got this suit I'm wearing for \$13, marked down from twenty-six, what you paid for yours.

## PURELY CANADIAN NEWS

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Cookstown needs houses to let. Typhoid fever prevails at Canfield. Mattawa girls want a brass band. Strathroy is troubled with firebugs. Black ducks are plentiful on the back lakes.

A brass band is in prospect at Newbury. Hepworth will soon have a Masonic lodge. Kingston has only two Chinese laundries.

Chatham wants an electric all-night service. Market fees may be done away in Guelph.

The Muskoka hay crop is only an average one. A Baptist church is being erected at Canboro.

Welland recently had a fine fireman's competition. The Alvinston Masons have moved into their new hall.

In St. Thomas a thief steals potatoes from their hills. James Anderson, an old schoolmaster, of Walpole, is dead.

A fine Presbyterian manse is being built at Hillsburg.

There will be a good crop of oats and peas about Orillia.

A good mine in Madoc has just yielded a very rich strike.

An insane gypsy tried to drown himself in Cameron lake.

The Barber Asphalt Company is doing the paving in London.

A new Baptist church will replace the old one at Schomberg.

Woodstock will have a new patent baby carriage factory.

A German Methodist parsonage is being built at Pelham Centre.

Room is the new post-office at Carleton Place and Adelaide road.

The village of Alexandria will expend \$23,000 for water-works.

The new Presbyterian church at Washago has just been opened.

The water in Georgian bay is 18 inches lower than it was last year.

Mr. U. Flach is the new principle of the Sydenham High School.

Berlin's newly found flowing well is attracting great attention.

The bones of a historic animal have been dug up at Ridgeway.

Cornell Switzer, of Blanshard, was butted to death by a vicious ram.

Goditch is contemplating a comprehensive radial railway system.

A fine new union school, Caledon and Mono, has just been completed.

Wallaceburg's population, 2,608, makes it the largest village in Canada.

American capitalists propose to erect large salt works at Moorestown.

A number of Brantford merchants have been awindled by the charge game.

Crosley and Hunter are holding revival meetings at Guelph this month.

Rev. H. V. Thompson, East Caledon, has been made rector of St. Paul's, Aurora.

An old squaw, Kewacodoo, died recently at Walpole Island, aged 100 years.

A Sandwich man has a 35-year-old horse that can trot a mile in three minutes.

Sweet corn on a farm in Goderich township, Huron, grows to a height of 12 feet.

Quebec and Ottawa are the only large Canadian cities that have no free libraries.

A new lake barge, to carry 50,000 bushels of grain, is being built at Kingston.

The Guelph Presbytery has ordained Rev. R. A. Mitchell to mission work in China.

On the recent pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre \$600 was stolen from a priest.

The Rockwood asylum, Kingston, has 600 patients, and visiting days are abolished.

A London child, bitten by a dog, has been sent to the Pasteur Institute, New York.

Large smelting works will be erected by an American firm at Kakop, Kootenay.

A man near Newbury has been committed on charge of stealing 13 acres of wheat.

A London lad, Johnnie Beardon, fell from a tree and was unconscious 24 hours.

James W. Lee's farm buildings, at Rodney, have been burned at a loss of \$2,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Clouthier, Tilbury, North, have just celebrated their golden wedding.

A geological survey of the country between Kingston and Pembroke is to be made.

London's Council has refused the issue of \$34,000 in debentures for new school buildings.

## A Corn-Husk Door Mat.

A very strong and serviceable door mat may be easily made from corn husks. Select the husks next to the ear, soak in warm water a few hours to soften them, take a few husks, place the larger ends together and tie with a strong cord; then divide into three parts to form a braid. When braiding continue to insert more husks, always inserting the larger ends first, leaving about 1 1/2 inches protruding from the braid. When finished the upper side of braid should be one continuous row of ends. The length of braid depends upon the size of the mat desired. It can be shaped either round or square. Sew together upon the underside with strong cord. The husks may be dyed to suit one's fancy if preferred or allowed to retain their natural color.

## Right in Line.

How do you like my new trousers? Are they custom made?

The cresses are.

## DESTINED TO BE EMPEROR.

Appearance and Manner of the Oldest Son of William II.

Compare the young Crown Prince of Germany with any lad of his age, and it is to be feared that from a physical as well as from an intellectual standpoint, he would make rather a poor showing. He is now in his fourteenth year, and weighs only 72 pounds, which is exceedingly little for a lad of his age, the average being about 100 pounds. The Crown Prince and his brother have just completed a pedestrian tour through Southern Germany. It terminated at Constance, where they spent about a fortnight in the island hotel, a very stately and picturesque hostelry. They awaited there the arrival of their heavy baggage from Berlin, and its contents afforded some indication as to their tastes. The Crown Prince had his violin and his collection of coins, while his brother, Prince Eitel, was enthusiastically busy with his study of German literature. His amusement seems to be playing with his soldiers. Close upon a hundred boxes of soldiers were in the baggage. With these they amused themselves the live-long day, building castles, fortresses, and armies, infantry, and cavalry, and artillery all in their proper place.

## THE TWO BOYS

are always dressed alike, sometimes in white flannel and white felt hats, and sometimes in navy blue sailor costume with nickerbockers, black stockings, dogskin gloves, and straw hats. They both seemed to dislike being stared at. The Crown Prince showed himself while at Constance, when he came out to see the public. Nothing delighted them so much as the device adopted by their attendants and by the management of the hotel to prevent the future subjects of the Crown Prince from getting even a glimpse of the imperial boys. Instead, they seemed to look upon the public almost in the light of an enemy, and to thoroughly enjoy everything done to disfigure it.

In spite of his diminutive stature and delicate physique, the Crown Prince seems to be a bit of a fellow-fair-haired and thin, the very image of his father, both in feature and manner, copying his father's military manner and peculiarities of gesture in the most entertaining fashion. Prince Eitel, who, although a year younger, weighs close upon 100 pounds, and is much broader and taller, resembles his mother. His hair is dark, and so are his eyes. Until his locks were clipped he was really a beautiful boy, his eyes being sometimes dreamy, and sometimes lighted up with a sparkle of mischief, of which he is a perfect little demon.

## The Chief Ingredient.

If asked to name the chief ingredient of domestic or home happiness, we would say, a good dispositioned wife and mother. All other qualities, neatness, economy, ability for good cooking, etc., however lavishly combined, will miserably fail to bring happiness, if the mother lacks this trait of sweetness, this power to calmly meet the petty annoyances and disappointments of life, to soothe her husband's and children's griefs with a gentle word and tender smile. The wife who says, "Oh dear, I'm nervous," "I'm nervous," "I'm nervous," and similar disheartening, ill-natured expressions, makes, by these very things, the murky chilling atmosphere in which she and her family dwell.

Clear up this damp fog by a cheerful and sunny disposition, even if you don't feel it. A few brave efforts and the delightful habit of being cheery and amiable, rather than gloomy and petulant, will be established.

We verily believe this is more a habit of natural tendency and environment. Could the mother but realize that it is her words and looks that make the home atmosphere in which the characters of her children will unfold heavenward, or be dwarfed and ruined, she would surely meet her duties with Christian heroism, and never with weak complaints.

Another lady of many accomplishments made a dismal home by her whining way of talking; just the tone of voice, which was like a dreary, drizzly day. Other traits are desirable, but a good disposition is the only alchemy that can transmute into gold.

## LOQUACITY AND OLD AGE.

Does Much Talk Indure Long Life? Interesting Argument from Statistics of French Centenarians.

In France a census of centenarians has just been taken, and the tabulation shows 213 persons in that country who are over a hundred years of age. Of this number only sixty-six are men, or less than one third. An amusing comment on this has been going the rounds. It is said to the effect that the reason for this surprising comparative longevity of women is their proneness to talk and gossip every conceivable opportunity. Constant chattering, it is said, leads to the active circulation of the blood, and thus renews the vitality of the body daily and renders the frame particularly strong.

In all seriousness, however, have several French physicians taken up this matter, and they have come to the conclusion that the reason so many more women have attained a great length of life than men is because they have passed through less turmoil and trouble, and have had a more calm and less impassioned existence. One case in point is that of an old lady who died recently in the Haute Garonne, having lived 150 years. She is supposed to have been the oldest woman of modern times, and all her life was spent peacefully in a hamlet in this district. The closing decade of her life she was fed on goat's milk and cheese. In the last few years of her existence her body became attenuated to an extraordinary degree and her skin came to resemble parchment.

The French centenarians are, as a rule, of the lowest class of society and extremely poor.

## A Case of Correction.

Customer (in dry goods store)—Will this stuff wash?

Clerk—No, madam.

Customer—Well, I don't want it.

Clerk—But it can be washed, madam.

## WOLSELEY'S MEDALS.

How the Commander in Chief Won His Decorations in the Crimea.

August is a memorable month for Lord Wolseley says the Boston Herald. That month saw him designated successor to the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the British army, and in August, 1855, his gallantry in the trenches before Sebastopol gained for him the Legion of Honor from France and the order of the Medjidie from Turkey. It was on Aug. 31, 1855 that Wolseley, then a captain of the 90th foot, serving as an assistant engineer, performed the feat of arms which won him the two decorations, and very nearly cost him his life, for he was badly wounded that his body was drawn aside for burial.

The story of the wounding is told by Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood in an article on "The Crimea in 1854 and 1855." It is worth repeating, not only for the interest that attaches to the anniversary, but because it brings out in distinct colors the surprising difference between trained veterans and raw recruits, even in a British army, where bravery is always looked for, and one man is assumed to be about as good as another. The regiments that Lord Raglan carried to the Crimea in September, 1854, were largely composed of old soldiers, of sturdy physique and

## DAUNTLESS VALOR.

These were the men whose personal prowess won, at the "Red Bank," the "Red Bank" battle of Inkerman. By the summer of 1855 this splendid material had been pretty much expended. The early veterans were dead or invalided, and the troops who came out from England to take their place proved too often to be very inferior quality. "They were no longer," says Sir Evelyn Wood, "men in the prime of life, but weary boys, and on the 26th of August, when a Russian shell, bursting in the fifth parallel, killed a line soldier, his comrades not only retired, but refused to return to retrieve the body."

The same lack of valor was shown by a British working party composed of newly arrived soldiers on the night when Capt. Wolseley got his wound. A small body of Russians had made a sortie against the British advanced works on the extreme right, where Wolseley was stationed. There was no covering party at hand, "and the working party fell back in confusion before the onset of the Russians. In spite of the repeated attempts of Capt. Wolseley to rally them," the Russians destroyed some fifty yards of the ramp, and then fell back to the Docks, ravine, from which they kept up an incessant fire. A Russian battery, known as the "Black Battery," also played on the head of the ramp, and in the short time Wolseley's little party had twelve casualties out of sixty-five men.

## THE GALLANT CAPTAIN.

was at work repairing damages at the head of the ramp, under a shower of bullets, round shot and shell, when he received the wound which so nearly brought his career to a premature close. Here is the description of the affair given by Sir Evelyn Wood:

"Wolseley was on his knees holding the front gabion, into which a sergeant, working also in a kneeling position, threw earth over his cap and over the front gabion was half filled, when it was struck in the centre by a round shot from the Gervais battery. Wolseley was terribly wounded, and, indeed, the sergeant pitied his body back without seeing an intention to bury it in camp when he found the life of his officer was not extinct. Besides grave injuries in the upper face, a large stone from the gabion was driven through the cheek and jaw to the neck, where it lodged; the right wrist was smashed, and a serious wound inflicted on the skin. Strange to say, he did duty, after a rapid temporary recovery, till the arm was amputated, the skin wound becoming more serious later, when the bone began to exfoliate."

## Catherine's Generals.

The soldiers to whom Catherine was indebted for the glory of the Russian army included







# EYE OPENER

We have been pounding away at this question for a long time and we have now got the TOILET SOAP trade of the Moose Jaw District where it legitimately belongs. Our prices have proved veritable

## "EYE OPENERS"

to all who have run against our soap counter. Nearly everybody tries a quarter's worth even though they have some "higher priced" soap in the house. A pint of or vinegar extract and a 25 cent lot o. soap makes a profitable purchase.

## W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Rev. W. E. Brown, of Regina was in town on Tuesday.

The C.P.R. winter excursions will commence on Dec. 1st.

Canada has granted but 116 divorces in the last twenty years.

Mrs. T. B. Baker arrived home from Toronto early this week.

The C.P.R. library has opened up a reading room in the Aberdeen House

A Guy Fawkes bonfire created some excitement in town on Tuesday evening last.

Hon. Messrs. Foster and Oimet were banqueted at Owen Sound on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Robt. Sinton, of the well known firm of Balderston & Sinton, of Regina, was in town this week.

Insurance Agent W. M. Urquhart was in town this week, and left on Thursday evening for Regina.

Mr. Fred Green left on Thursday for Indian Head where he will operate his threshing outfit for a few weeks.

The Calgary and Edmonton section men will all be laid off as soon as the ground is frozen, except the foreman at each point.

Dr. W. H. Smith arrived in Winnipeg on Monday from his trip over the western division of the C.P.R., inspecting the eyes of the men.

The Northern Pacific Railway company's winter excursions to the east will commence on December 1, at the same time as the Canadian Pacific.

The Government has decided to reduce the inspection fee at Winnipeg and Fort William to 40 cents per car, as asked for by the Winnipeg grain exchange.

The annual Thanksgiving supper of St. John the Baptist's church, Moose Jaw, will be held on Thursday, Nov. 21st, in the town hall, commencing at 5:30 in the evening.

A maiden lady in Regina keeps a parrot which swears and a monkey which chews tobacco. She says that between the two she doesn't miss a husband very much.—*Calgary Herald.*

E. A. Baker & Co.'s grain warehouse at Belle Plain will be completed this week and receiving days will be Monday, Wednesday and Friday until further notice, commencing Nov. 11th 1895.—*Advt.*

Mr. J. A. Blake left on Friday last to take charge of the Sergeants' Mess at the barracks, Regina. Mr. Blake filled this position a number of years ago, and since that time has resided chiefly in Moose Jaw, he having charge of the culinary department of Supt. Milestone's official car.

The auction sale of Mr. Colpitta's household effects, stock, implements, etc., took place on Thursday of last week. During the winter he will reside at Mr. Burnett's and will leave early in the spring for California. Mr. Colpitta is one of the earliest settlers of this district, and his many friends will be grieved to hear of his intention to leave us.

Another change has been made in the C.P.R. staff of this division. Mr. Turnbull, C.P.R. civil engineer, of Winnipeg, is appointed to the position of roadmaster of the Swift Current-Broadview division, and Mr. Robt. Lowe, who formerly held that position, is transferred to the Prince Albert branch to replace roadmaster McIntosh, who will act in the capacity of foreman of the Regina section of that line.

Mr. Wm. Jackson, of Regina, was in town on Friday last.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh was in Winnipeg on Monday.

Holmes has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Manitoba Government will establish a free dairy school at Winnipeg.

Mr. Ford Jones, late of the firm of Johnstone & Jones, has opened a law office in Regina.

The brick work on the new addition to the Moose Jaw public school was completed last week.

Last Monday Valentine Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, was sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 3rd.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, of British Columbia, passed through here this week en route to Ottawa.

Miss A. McLeod returned home on Sunday last, after a year's medical treatment in the Brandon hospital.

Mr. Ferguson, lay-assistant to Rev. W. E. Brown, rector of Regina, passed through town on his way to Milwaukee, U.S.A.

Rev. Father Sinnett, of Regina, will hold service in the Russell Hall, on Sunday morning next at 10:30 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Large numbers of merry skaters have taken advantage of the fine moonlight nights and smooth ice on the river during the past two weeks.

Mrs. Gass and family arrived home on Sunday morning from Shubenacadie, N.S., where they had been visiting friends for the past few months.

Geo. and H. B. Alexander, of Calgary, and others are seeking incorporation as the International Trading Company with a capital of \$32,000.

Mr. Cockburn, of the Souris Coal Mine Co., was a passenger on the Soo train on Monday, en route to White wood on business connected with his mines.

Capt. Bailey, Provincial Secretary of the Salvation Army grace before meat fund, is here to day, and will give a magic lantern exhibition in the town hall this evening.

On Friday last Premier Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper returned to Ottawa from Washington, U.S.A., where they had been on business connected with the Behring Sea question.

The government has decided to make changes in the court house at Moose Jaw to allow of the accommodation therein of the deputy clerk of court and deputy sheriff at that point. A vault will be built.—*Regina Leader.*

Mr. W. J. Gould, photographer, will be in Moose Jaw about the middle of November on his way west to British Columbia. As he can only remain for about five days, those wishing photos will oblige him by being ready.—*Advt.* 19 20

Dr. Holmes Simpson, of Winnipeg, was united in marriage at Band on Thursday of last week to Miss Francis Stewart, daughter of Mr. Stewart, superintendent of Canada's national park. The happy couple left for Portland on a honeymoon tour.

The fall session of the Manitoba Supreme Court opened on Tuesday before Chief Justice Taylor. A large number of criminal cases are on the docket, the most serious being the one against Farr, who is charged with the crime of arson with intent to kill or murder.

The Edmonton Bulletin says: "On Monday last a deputation waited upon Sir John Schultz, to offer him their support should he decide to re-enter public life by way of Northern Alberta. He did not answer definitely but gave it to be understood that if the state of his health would warrant, when the time came, he would not be averse to accepting the honor."

## BIRTHS.

MOORE.—At Moose Jaw, on Friday, Nov. 1, the wife of Derrick Moore, of a son.

GETTY.—At Moose Jaw, on Saturday, Nov. 2, the wife of Thos. Getty, of a son.

CAMERON.—At Moose Jaw, on Sunday, Nov. 3, the wife of Samuel Cameron, of a daughter.

## MARRIED.

McWILLIAMS—O'NEIL.—At Moose Jaw, on Nov. 1th, 1895, by the Rev. T. G. MacLeod, George Edwin Dunsmuir McWilliams to Jennie O'Neil, both of Yellowgrass.

McLEOD—McDONALD.—At Moose Jaw, on Nov. 4th, by the Rev. T. G. MacLeod, Norman MacLeod, of the C.P.R., to Mary McDonald, both of Moose Jaw.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
"DR."

**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Marlborough Vanderbiltnuptials were solemnized in New York at noon on Thursday.

Sir Oliver Mowat has entered upon his 24th year as premier of Ontario. He is in his 76th year.

The Lethbridge News says the output of the Galt coal mines is four hundred and fifty tons daily.

Dr. P. F. Sizs, dentist, visits Moose Jaw 27th and 28th of this month, instead of former dates. See Advt.

Mr. F. Steele, of Steele & Co., photographer, Winnipeg, will visit Moose Jaw on Nov. 15th, to remain a week or ten days.

The Toronto school board has decided not to engage as teachers any married women who have husbands to support them.

This week Messrs. Edward Lee, Wm. Gowan, F. E. and F. C. Taylor, who arrived from Ontario with the farmers' excursion, returned to their homes in the east.

The riflemen will remember that the turkey and goose match takes place a week from to-day at 10 a.m., at the ranges, and that all rifles must be surrendered to the president on that day.

Forty laborers who have been working all fall ballasting on the Soo line, arrived in Winnipeg this week and immediately set about making themselves at some in the various hotels near the depot.

Miss Nora Field, of London, Eng., is visiting Prince Albert and vicinity on a sketching tour. Miss Field is said to be an artist of high merit having been trained in London, afterwards taking a graduating course in Paris, France.

A small boy in an elementary school, on being asked what were the races that had dominated England since the invasion of the Romans, replied: "Epson Races, Ascot Races, Newmarket Races and Doncaster Races."

At Fergus Falls, Minn., H. M. Wheelock recently started a new weekly, calling it "The " and offering a prize of \$10 and a year's subscription for the best suggestion for a name. The winner suggested "Wheelock's Weekly."

It is said that the Dominion Government is calling upon farmers to pay their seed grain advances by the 1st day of April, 1896, and as an inducement to pay before the first of January a discount of 5 per cent. of the face amount of the bond is allowed.

Mr. Gordon Henderson, barrister of Ottawa, was in town for a short time on Sunday last, en route to St. Paul and Minneapolis. He was accompanied as far as Moose Jaw by his father, Mr. Wm. Henderson, of Regina, who returned home on Sunday evening's train.

There is living at Qu'Appelle station a man by the name of John Caldwell, who claims to be a thirty second degree Mason. He further states that he crossed the continent in '49 with Gen. Fremont, and later served through the war, and was with Gen. Sherman in his March to the Sea.

A good story is told of a Frenchman, at Montreal the other day, while lamenting the condition of the Conservative party. "When," said he, "we lost Sir John Macdonnell we lost ze backbone of ze party, when we lost Sir John Thomsen we lost ze head of ze party, and now we have nothing left but ze 'Bowells.'"

The following is the number of letters, etc. posted in the Moose Jaw post office during the week ending Sept. 28th, 1895: Letters, domestic 2029, foreign 129; cards, domestic 276, foreign 12; samples 34; papers, etc. 42; parcel post 11; 5th class matter 36; registered 56; free 23. The total revenue was \$57.49.

The Supreme Court of the Territories on Tuesday last granted probate of the will of the late E. F. Burpee to the executors, R. W. Emerson, Sr., and W. J. Nelson. The testator has left his wife and family well provided for. Mrs. Burpee intends leaving Moose Jaw shortly and will reside at Los Angeles in the state of California, where her late husband had an orange plantation.

During the season of 1895 the well-known firm of Gordon & Ironside, stock dealers, have exported to the east about 32,000 head of cattle, 10, sheep and 7,000 hogs. To the west they have shipped 4,000 head. Mr. Gordon is strongly of the opinion that it is now too late for the western farmer to sell his cattle for export this year, considering the low price offered, and he advises all who can to hold for the winter, feeding for sale early in the spring, when prices are always much more encouraging to the seller. Many may be compelled to sell, but all who are able should hold their cattle.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Applications wanted by the Moose Jaw Public School Trustees for the position of janitor of the Moose Jaw Public School for the balance of the current year. Applications to state salary required. Applications will be received up to six o'clock, p.m., of Monday, the 11th, inst. By order, SEYMOUR GREEN, Secretary.

# PRICES

## Cut and Slashed

## Startling

## Reductions

## To

## Cash Buyers

We can interest you by getting our

## LOW PRICES.

This fall our stock is complete with high-class goods. We should lay special stress on the excellence of our Men's, Boys' and Children's

## Ready-made Clothing,

a ways keeping quality and style up to the highest point. We are showing an excellent variety in Men's top shirts and

## UNDERWEAR.

We start Men's heavy underwear at 90 cents a suit, usually sold for \$1.50; a good line, all wool, at \$1.35 a suit; a little better and heavier line at \$1.50 a suit; finer lines in lambs wool and imported English natural wool, ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a suit.

## Gloves & Mitts.

We have a splendid assortment within the reach of every cash buyer. Don't take any notice of price quotations without examining and considering quality. No house can sell cheaper than we can do and give the satisfaction you expect.

## M. J. MacLEOD.

## . WE .

## . PAY .

All express charges on out-of-town orders.

## WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

NEELANDS  
&  
GIBBONS.

NO SECOND PRICE.

## Clearing

## Sale...

For the next 20 days I will offer the stock recently purchased from Mr. Melhuish at a

## BIG SACRIFICE IN PRICES

In order to make room for an immense stock of new fall and winter goods to arrive shortly.

A nice dark-colored imported tweed suit, to order, only \$16.50; heavy tweed pants and vest \$8.00; nine dollar pants for \$5.00. Now is your chance to secure a great bargain in clothing. Take a look over my stock before purchasing. Fit, finish and style guaranteed in every case.

## W. N. Mitchell.

# PENNSYLVANIA : COAL.

We are prepared to deliver this celebrated coal at

**\$11.50 PER TON.**

To any part of the town for the coming year.

This is undoubtedly the best coal on the market.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

## WILSON & McDONALD.



## READY! PULL! BANG!

DEAD BIRDS! every time you use our shells.

Say, Sportsman, Are you going to shoot this fall? If so, look at the following prices:—  
Old Price. New. Old Price. New.  
American Loaded Shells \$3 00 \$2 50 King's Quick Shot " \$1 25 \$ 75  
Curtis & Harvey's Powder 1 50 90 Smokeless " 3 00 2 50  
Dupont's Dom. Rifle " 75 60 Shot, best chilled 12 1/2 10  
Blue Rival Shells, best. \$1.25—\$1.00.

Cheaper than they have ever been before, or will be. You will do well to see us before going out shooting.

SHELLS LOADED TO ORDER. GUNS FOR HIRE. GUN REPAIRING.

Sportsmen's Headquarters. — A. A. MELLER.

## E. A. BAKER & CO.

Have just received their annual consignment of China, Steel and Granite ware, consisting of Toilet Sets, Tea and Coffee Pots, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Plates, Tumblers, and all kinds of Household Utensils. CALL AND SEE THEM.

## COAL! COAL! COAL!

Our winter arrangements for the supply of the

## CELEBRATED GALT COAL, BOTH NUT AND LUMP,

are completed and a large stock of both kinds is now on hand.

Threshers can get Rock Bottom prices on Oils, Belts, Lace Leather, and all sundries used by them. Our stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR & FEED, HARDWARE, Etc., Etc., Etc. is larger than ever and at prices to suit the times.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts due me must be settled on or before the 15th day of December, 1895.  
15-94 BENJ. FLETCHER, V.S.

## LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T7 on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st day. \$10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

## POUND NOTICE.

Impounded on Monday, Nov. 4th, 1895, one bay broncho mare, white face, high hind foot stockinged. If not claimed within thirty days will be sold according to law. WILSON & McDONALD, Poundkeepers. 20-23.

## R. E. Doran

Just arrived! A large stock of boots and shoes; also a large and well-assorted stock of gloves and mittens. We also carry the largest and best stock of harness and stable furnishings between Brandon and Calgary. We are selling at very low prices for cash only. Give us a call.

## R. E. Doran.

## Rings! Rings!

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Plain and Wedding made to order.

- ALL - GOODS - GUARANTEED -

J. U. MUNNS,  
Jeweller, Main Street, Moose Jaw.

## Coal.

I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to deliver

## CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

(By all odds the best and most economical fuel on the market to-day) at the following

Low Price: : Furnace ...\$9.25  
Stove ... 9.25  
Nut ... 7.00

All orders accompanied by cash will receive prompt attention.

R. H. NEELAND.  
TELEPHONE NO. 29.

## D. McMILLAN

Wholesale and Retail

## BUTCHER.

All kinds of fresh and cured meats constantly on hand.

Fresh Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc., in season.

GIVE US A CALL...

D. McMillan.

## Just Arrived!

A car consisting of Bedroom Suits, Sideboards, Secretaries, Dining Tables, Parlor Furniture, Picture Mouldings, Etc.

Choice Apples \$4.50 a Barrel.

Call and get a barrel before they are stored and prices raised.

J. Bellamy.